The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,713 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	1886. TUESDAY.
M CATHAY	2033	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd June.
L MASSILIA	1908	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th „
—ASSAM	3038	510	W. J. Nantes	6th July.
L VALETTA	4941	1000	C. D. Sams	13th „
M SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	20th „
L TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	27th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	25th June.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	29th July.
BOKHARA	2911	500	H. Weighell	9th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 27, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	21st June.
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	... ..
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,201	600	3rd July.
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th „
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500	550	3rd August.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	16th „
PANDORA	T. Radonicich	3,500	500	3rd Sept.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,600	650	16th „

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
PANDORA	T. Radonicich	3,500	550	1st July.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 3rd June, 1886.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ....Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold .... „ 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ....Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case.............. ... „ 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

J. D. KATELEE.

GRADUATE, MADRAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, formerly Superintendent, Gardens and Estates of H. H. the Chief of Jamkhandy, and late of the Port Canning Land Improvement Co., &c.

Gardens superintended, kept in order, and re-arranged on approved principles. Fresh seeds and rare ornamental plants supplied. Students trained in Botany and Gardening with practical instructions. Business in every department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, and Arboriculture. Charges moderate.

48, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PERMANENT BARRACKS, COLABA.

TENDERS are invited for the IRON WORK in the construction of two new Single Storey Blocks of Barracks on the North and South Flank of existing R.A. Barracks at Colaba.

2. Bills of quantities, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rs. 5, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to noon on the 18th June 1886, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 1,000, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of Bombay.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN,
Bt.-Colonel, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, B.D.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, Bombay, 1st June 1886.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 18th June, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 21st June (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th June, 1886. Agents.

THE MACIVER LINE S. S. "NIAGARA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL with a general cargo, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed on boats at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th June 1886.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW
"ROYAL" WRITING CABINET.
(REGISTERED.)

MADE of British Oak, handsomely polished and neatly mounted with Nickel Silver Mounts. The front falling down makes a convenient rest to write upon. Fitted with partitions for all sizes of Note-paper and Envelopes, Books, Journal, Ledger, Letters, &c.

Scissors, Ink Book, Stamp Box, Drawers, &c., &c. The whole locking up into a Box 12½" by 7½" by 13½".

Rs. 63, Cash.
Do. do. Larger Size,
Rs. 90, Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN INKSTANDS.
THE VIS-A-VIS INKSTAND.

WILL Open either side without the bother of turning round. Handsome Glass Reservoir, richly mounted with Gilt Mounts, set in Polished Oak, Pen Rack, &c. Suitable for Library or Office.

Rs. 20, Rs. 22, Rs. 24 and Rs. 25.

INKSTANDS FOR PRESENTATION.

The latest designs in Electro-Plate. Very handsome and chaste.

Rs. 33 to Rs. 75 each.

TREACHER Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THOMAS'S EXTRA RAPID "PALL MALL'S DRY PLATES.

TREACHER & COMPANY having made special arrangements with the manufacturers are now enabled to quote Thomas's unequalled EXTRA RAPID DRY PLATES at the following Reduced Prices:—

				Cash Prices.	
4¼ by 3¼	per doz.	....	Rs.	1	12
5 by 4	„	....	„	2	8
6½ by 4¾	„	....	„	4	0
7¼ by 4½	„	....	„	4	8
8½ by 6½	„	....	„	6	8
9 by 7	„	....	„	7	8
10 by 8	„	....	„	10	0
12 by 10	„	....	„	14	8
15 by 12	„	....	„	24	0

These "EXTRA RAPID" Plates are much quicker in action than the Rapid Landscape and Rapid Portrait Plates ordinarily sold.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

PLEASE to note that HENRY S. CASTRO, Esq., leaves MY FIRM, and that from the First of May, he has no more POWERS to SIGN on my behalf.

AUG. M. MISRAHI.
Commission Agent in Diamonds, Pearls, and Precious Stones.
PARIS, 9 rue de Chateaudun. BOMBAY, 7, Apollo Street.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

"CHEROOTS AND CIGARS"
PREPARED AT
TRICHINOPOLY & MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
EXPRESSLY FOR
N. C. DALAL,

FROM finest selected and thoroughly MATURED TOBACCO, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smokes procurable.

	Cash prices Rs.	as.
Nobles, per box of 100	1	8
Dawsons Prime, with straw	1	10
Dawsons Muster	1	8
Havanahs, No. 1	1	12
Havanahs, No. 2	1	8
Beehives	1	12
Imitation Q. Devil	1	6

N. C. DALAL,
6 CHURCH-GATE-STREET.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

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BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. THE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.

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LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
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PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF-HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

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TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor and Newton the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans, and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

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SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHILLIPS —————— POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA
CAN PROCURE
EVERY HOUSE AND TABLE REQUISITE
AND THE
CHOICEST WINES, PROVISIONS AND STORES
AT
PHILLIPS AND COMPANY'S,
POONA ESTABLISHMENT.

POONA —————— PHILLIPS.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.
Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES
CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—TREACHER & Co., LD., KEMP & Co., LD., THOMSON & TAYLOR OOPER MADON & Co., LD.

PATRONIZED BY
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY,
180, Queen Victoria-street, London.

RACING WATCHES!
RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1. Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size... ... ...Rs. 35
No. 2. Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value ... ... „ 75
No. 3. Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior ... ... „ 125
No. 4. The same in hunting case ... ... „ 135
Gold Highest Quality ... ... Rs. 400 to „ 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD. BOMBAY.

MILITARY BANDS.

S. ROSE & Co. have always a very large stock of Military Band Instruments on hand, by all the best makers.

ESTIMATES FOR COMPLETE BANDS SENT BY RETURN OF POST, EITHER FOR REED, BRASS, OR STRING.

S. ROSE & Co.'s Military Band Instruments are universally admitted to be unsurpassed in Tone, Quality, and Durability

We invite Band Presidents of the different Regiments in India to apply for our illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of BAND INSTRUMENTS, which can be had post-free. The prices quoted therein are exceptionally moderate when compared with the quality of the Instruments supplied by us, which we guarantee to be the best.

Band Instrument appurtenances of every description always on hand.

A liberal discount for large Orders with Cash.
Catalogues free by post.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

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Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THE NEW
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE.
MAISON DE MODES
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

LATEST NOVELTIES
IN

French Millinery.
Paris Bonnets, Paris Hats.
French Flowers and Feathers.
Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Ribbons, Laces, Trimmings.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

Ball and Dinner Dresses.
Rich Silk Visiting Dresses.
Rich Lace Dresses and Flouncings.
Travelling Dresses.

WEDDING ROUSSEAUX.
MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING
Departments are under the management of
FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS.
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
TERMS—CASH.

Mofussil Orders, when unaccompanied by a remittance, Parcels are sent by Value Payable Post, or, when practicable, by Rail, and Railway Receipt sent as a V. P. Registered Letter.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 17TH JUNE, 1886
LAST NIGHT BUT 1 OF
HARRY STANLEY'S
JUVENILE OPERA BOUFFE
AND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
COME AND SEE
Grand Production of Gilbert and Sullivan's New and Original JAPANESE OPERA
MIKADO!
MIKADO!!

Entirely New Scenery, painted expressly for this OPERA from London designs by MR. WM. FARMER.
New and magnificent Japanese Costumes expressly made for this Great Production.
SPECIAL JAPANESE STAGE APPOINTMENTS BY MR. J. P. LASCELLES.
Powerful Chorus of School Girls, Nobles, Guards, &c.
MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 4, 2, 1, and 8 annas.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Children under 10 years will be admitted at half price in First, Second and Third Seats only.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 sharp.
WM. FARMER, Business Manager.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

STEAMER.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. KHANDALLA	2040	2nd July 1886.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
11th June 1886. Agents, Bombay.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "ARABIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 16th June 1886.

THE OFFICERS, R. A. MESS, Kirkee, will NOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE for DEBT contracted by their Messman SORABJEE PIROZSHAW.
JOHN HOTHAM, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

CREDITORS of the late JOSEPH HENRY HILL, Loco. Foreman, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, are requested to send in their claims to Rev. T. SCOTT, Mhow, before 17th proximo.
Mhow, 15th June 1886.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on TUESDAY next, the 22nd June 1886 at 11-30 a.m., by the Commissariat Storekeeper General for the supply of GRAM, PARCHED, &c., required for Comt. Department, Bombay, as per Schedule No. 44.

Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.

E. A. BARCLAY, Captain,
For Colonel,
Comt. Storekeeper General.
Comt. Storekeeper Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 15th June 1886.

LOST

INTEREST WARRANT No. 756, dated 3rd April 1886 for Rs. 20, for the 41 half years, on four per cent. Government Loan No. 207031 of Rs. 1,000 of 1865, and a warrant No. 539, dated 6th April, for Rs. 20, for the 63 half years interest of 4 per cent. Government Loan No. 041649 of Rs. 1,000 of 1854-55, both payable to the undersigned. Payments of the above warrants have been stopped, and an application is about to be made to the Public Department Officer, Bank of Bombay, for the issue of the Duplicate, in favor of the Proprietor.

DEWJEE KANJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given that WITTOBA NARAYAN, GUNPUTRAO WITTOBA and SITTABAI, widow of SITTARAM NARAYAN, have contracted to SELL all their right, title and interest respectively, in and to the property hereunder described. All persons who may have a claim on the same by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are hereby requested to make the same known to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim, which will be deemed to have been waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying, and being at Mahim Dharavi Road, in the Sub-district of Mazagon, fronting the said Road on the south side thereof, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 20, and containing by admeasurement 13,800 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the several pieces of land or ground belonging to Andley Patel and others, on or towards the west by the several pieces of land or ground belonging to Naga Inskenny and others on or towards the north by the said Dharavi Road, and on or towards the south by the several pieces of land or ground belonging to Sooka and others.—Dated this 16th day of June 1886.

WADIA & GHANDY,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BASEL MISSION INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

WARDEN AND COMPANY,
SOLE AGENTS,
Meadow Street.

TABLE LINEN TOWELS,
SIDE SLIPS, SHIKAR CLOTHS, &c.

☞ "MISSION CLOTHS" formerly sold by Mr. J. Neuberg can now be had wholesale from the Undersigned only or retail from Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as.
5½ ft. by 5½...	3 4	7 ft. by 10 ...	8 0
5½ ft. by 7½...	4 6	7 ft. by 12 ...	9 8
6 ft. by 6 ...	4 0	7½ ft. by 7½...	6 4
6 ft. by 8 ...	5 6	7½ ft. by 10 ...	8 8
6½ ft. by 6½...	4 14	7½ ft. by 12 ...	10 4
6½ ft. by 9 ...	6 12	7½ ft. by 18 ...	15 8
7 ft. by 7 ...	5 8	8½ ft. by 8½...	7 4
7 ft. by 9 ...	7 0	8½ ft. by 15 ...	13 4

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as
5 ft. by 5 ...	2 12	6½ ft. by 10 ...	5 14
6 ft. by 6 ...	3 4	7 ft. by 7 ...	4 4
6 ft. by 8 ...	4 6	7½ ft. by 10 ...	6 6

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	Per doz. Rs. as.		Per doz. Rs. as.
20 in. by 20...	4 8	24 by 24 in...	5 8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Per doz Rs. as.
24 in. by 24	4 12

SIDE SLIPS.

Damask patterns, 24 in. wide, As. 12 per yard.

TOWELS.

	Rs.
34 in. by 34...per doz.	8 8
34 in. by 45... " "	10 8
34 in. by 54... " "	12 8
28 in. by 36...(Toilette)...	6 8

COUNTERPANES.
(White)

5 ft. by 7½ ft. each ...Rs.	5 0
7½ ft. by 8½ ft. " ... "	8 0
8½ ft. by 9 ft. " ... "	9 12

SHEETING.

69 inches wide ....14 annas per yard.

SHIKAR CLOTH

Can be had Retail from Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld., Fort, or Wholesale from
WARDEN & Co.,
Agents, Basel Mission Industrial Establishments.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

WITH reference to the notification, dated 9th instant, Notice is hereby given that the MEASUREMENT of MUSSOOR will be proceeded with in the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, at Carnac Bunder, THIS DAY at 3-15 p.m.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 17th June 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that SORABJEE CAWASJEE MISTRY has contracted to SELL ALL that piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Banian street without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the registration subdistrict of Bombay aforesaid, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land revenue under Nos. 1079, and 2964, new survey No. 1246, and assessed in the Books of the Collector of assessment under street Nos. 9498, 98, containing by admeasurement (227) Two hundred and twenty seven square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Dorabjee Eduljee, on or towards the west by the property of Mapla Moosa Kaka, on or towards the north by the Banian street, and on or towards the south by Bapoo Khote street. ALL persons having any claims against or to the said property, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage lien, lease or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 29, Meadows street, Fort, within (14) Fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without refereme to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 16th day of June 1886.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MONGIVOU (widow of the late THUCKER BHANJI RUPJI) late of of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.
MADHOWJEE RUPJEE the brother-in-law (brother of the late husband of the deceased) of the abovenamed deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 7th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Eighty six and in the 49th year of our Reign.

Sealed J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
L. A. WATKINS,
Seal of the High Court at Bombay
The 7th day of June 1886.
Messrs CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CAMELLIA FLOWERED BALSAMS (Mr. Wm. Bull's Celebrated.—Young Plants for bedding out, or pot culture, Rs. 2 per 100. Mr. THOS. BROMLEY, Mahim, Bombay.

TEAS, TEAS, TEAS.—Just received fresh supply, Orange Pekoe, 0-13-6 per lb., Pekoe Souchong, annas 10 per lb. SHROFF BROTHERS.

ICES, ICES four kinds daily every day a charge of different hints, also wines and spirits of the best quality. Also mocha coffee to be had only at the VIENNA CONFECTIONER, 2 church gate street.

HOTEL DE EUROPE.—QUADRILLE PARTY will be given on the 17th June, 1886, at No. 44, Bellasis Road.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for the 8th Bombay Infantry at Rajkote. Apply, stating terms, to Band President.

TO BE LET, at once, a well-furnished, AIRY BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Apply J. B. M., care of this Office.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay

IF you want a really Good Smoke order PURE LUNKAH CIGARS, from ROBERTS and Co., Coconada, Bombay Agency, 4 Bruce Lane.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON, Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

A MARVEL of cheapness and beauty, combined with accurate time, 18ct. keyless lady's WATCH, Rs. 50 only.—KANNY & CO., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

LADIES' and GENT'S SILK UMBRELLAS, at very moderate prices, suitable for the Monsoon Weather.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TO BE SOLD, a pair of well-matched HORSES, about 14-2, believed to be sound, young, and quiet. Apply "MARKET," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—RARE GOLD INDIAN AND FOREIGN COINS, also Masonic and Personal Jewellery, at REDUCED PRICES.—Apply STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES, Manufactured by Starley and Sutton, on the Hire Purchase System. Manufacturers' Price List free on application. MARKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London makers Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes Rs. 14. BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 12 per year.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in fancy boxes. Flower, Rs. 3-12, 5-8, and 7-8. Vegetable, Rs. 3-12, 7-8, and 15 each. Just received by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.—1st Musical and Dramatic Entertainment of the Monsoon Season, Monday 21st June. Plan of the Hall, for Members to reserve their seats, can now be seen.

COMPARISON of ZOROASTRIANISM and CHRISTIANITY (in Gujrathi with an English Analytical Table of Contents); by a Missionary. Price Re. 1.—The Bombay Tract and Book Society.

BAPTY'S HORSE-FOOD ready for use. Keeps horses in regular good condition; cheaper than gram and not so useful to Ghorawallas; delivered free of cartage throughout the city. Samples and prices from the MANAGER, Bapty Brothers, Limited, Bombay.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

JUST UNPACKED, a large and varied assortment of Waterproof clothing in all sizes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children; and also Monsoon clothing for Ghorawallas. A trial is solicited by Y. A. LACKA & Co., Corner of Humum and Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Galvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized, Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4 FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE FIRE BRIGADE STORES, &c.

Under instructions from E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Workshops and Storeyards, Boree Bunder, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 p. m., a quantity of Coal Ashes, and the unserviceable stores, viz. copper rivetted leather and canvas hoses with brass couplings, plugs, buckets, spanners, valves, &c., of the Bombay Fire Brigade Department.

SALE OF MOO'S MANGALORE TILES.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the Police Station, Poydhownee, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p. m. About 2,000 Moo's Mangalore Tiles.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 17th June 1886.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, a very desirable commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW at Parell, with a most charming Garden. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

NOTICES.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

MR. ESOOF ALLI ESMALJEE, No. 297, Jugjivan Keeka-street, Bombay, has in Stock for sale the largest quantity of the following:—

- Earthenware glazed pipe from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter.
- Cast-iron rain water pipe from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter.
- Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalites of large cities.
- Rates extremely moderate. Apply at the above address.

JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY,
(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.),
HAVE in stock at present, or on the way out,
6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
6, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
The above by Ruston, Proctor and Co.
14 lb. PORTABLE RAILWAY, complete with Steel Sleepers and all fastenings.
PRIESTMAN'S DREDGERS.
COMBINED FLOUR MILLS with French Burr Stone 48 inches diameter by Ruston, Proctor & Co.
8 feet MORTAR GRINDING MILLS.
HAND POWER MORTAR MIXING MACHINES.
PICKAXES, HOES and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality.
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 8 men.
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS.
MANILLA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
WOULDHAM Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
CALVERTS 15 per cent. CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER.
CALVERTS "SOLUBLE CRESOL."
CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS.
STEEL BARB FENCING WIRE.
HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of best Swedish Iron.
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.'S DYNAMITE and BLASTING GELATINE DETONATORS, &c.
Estimates prepared for all classes of Railway Materials Water Supply, &c. &

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED a new circular-fronted English-built Brougham, suitable for oneor pair of horses.

A new English-built light Laudau, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A new English-built Victoria, a new English-built Barouche and a few Dog-carts.

Some second-hand English-built Broughams, Victorias, and Mail Phaetons.

A pair of iron grey Arab Horses, young, and goes very well.

A pair of Flea-bitten grey Arab Horses, both broken to single and double harness.

A handsome Flea-bitten grey Arab, age 5 years, height 14-2¼, a beautiful mover in single and double harness.

A few second-hand gentlemen's saddles received from England, in very good order.

Also new gilt pier, solid mahogany toilet, and black and gold chimney glasses and black and gold over mantels arrived from England,

For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
HE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in TOOSK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4.'

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s

PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climate CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to compare favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Dudley House South Dudley Street, London.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000,
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BISCUIT DEBOUCHE'S BRANDY.

Messrs. MEIFFRE NEVEU and Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS of the above brand. For terms and particulars apply to our Sub-Agent JAMSETJEE NOWROSJEE, Wine Merchant, Shaik Abdool Rahman Street, opposite the Alhibaug.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouët & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvée	5 0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil	4 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	..
CLARET, Langoirans	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30 0	...
BRANDY, Barton's Old Cognac	34 8	..
Courvoisier's	24 0	..

Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.

LYON & Co., Sole Agents.
Bombay, 15 February, 1886.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 57 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	" 44 0	–
Dry Elite "	" 46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" 40 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	–

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ....
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ....
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 34 0	" ...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE

Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch	" –	" 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	" 18 0	" 21 0
Josefhofer	" 28 0	" ... 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger	" 28 0	" 31 0
Scharzhofberger	" 34 0	" 37 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

PORTWINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine "	" 22 0	–
Very fine "	" 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port	" 38 0	–

CLARETS.
From A. HERMANN AND CO., PARIS.

	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	–

From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	" 10 8	..
Chateau de Frauds	" 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	–
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	–
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	–
Chateau Lafitte	" 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	" 27 0	...

From MUNZER & SPANN.

	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	" 15 0	" 17 0
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	" 28 0	..

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	...

CLARETS.—Continued.
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	" 16 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

arlovitz	" 12 0	

BRANDY

	Per 1 doz.
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0
Cognac, Fine Chamaagne { M. & Saann } Red Bars	" 24 0

From A. DOIGNON FILS AND CO.

Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	" 29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy ***	" 34 0

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	" 26 0

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20 0
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	" 24 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	" 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	" 5 8	" ..
Hamburger Export Beer	" 5 4	" ..
Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	" 4 12	" 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 12	" ...

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
in Marasque " 24 Bottles	" 40 0	..

	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	" 19 0	..
Do. do Finest	" 20 0	..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	" 4 0	...
Do. do do tins	" 5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from ....lbs.	19-29	Rs. 0 12

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.

	Large tin.	small
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	" 1 6	" ...
Asparagus	" 2 8	" –
Red Pickled Cabbage Sanerkraut	" 1 4	0
Cellery	" 0 14	" ..
White Cabbage in Butter	" 0 15	" 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	" 1 6	" –
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	" 1 4	" ..
Red do. do.	" 1 2	"

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	" ...	" 0 12
French Bean	" ...	" 0 9
Young Cut Beans	" –	" 0 9
Smoked Sausages	" ..	" 1 8
Small Sausages	" –	" 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	" ...	" 1 0
Pease for Soup	" –	" 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. perannum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay 15th Dec. 1885.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8. Annual Subscription Rs. 5. Postage free.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used in stead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver of motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense in health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to hat produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite, Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4,5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine. Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Reeds and Healds, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

KINLOCH, CAMPBELL & Co.,
35, ROBERTSON STREET,
GLASGOW.
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
ESTABLISHED 1876.

SHIP to ORDER any description of English, American, and Continental Goods upon 2½ per cent Commission, selected by Buyers who have had great Colonial experience, and attend to the prompt realization of Produce at highest prices, upon 1 per cent. Commission Orders to be accompanied by Letters of Credit or part remittance in Bank Drafts or Produce. Current Price Lists, Produce Reports, and any necessary Samples or information on application.

Bankers and Reference:—British Linen Company Bank Union Street Branch.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writting for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION,
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
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ROCHESTER HOUSE, EALING, ENGLAND.

MR. NORTHCOTT, M. A., L. L. M., Wrangler and Classical Scholar of Ca'ns College, Cambridge, GIVES PRIVATE TUITION to CANDIDATES for the Army.

Recent successes (list below):—

Reference is allowed to the following officers in India:—General Carnegy, Colonel Hadow, Colonel Tweddell, Colonel Skinner; and in England, to General Francis, R. A., and Colonel Prendergast Walsh, Conservative Club, St. James's, late Commanding the Troops in Kattywar, Bombay, whose sons are now with Mr. Northcott.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE.
September, 1885.
TWO SENT UP. BOTH PASSED.

*Lieut. ESSELL	East Kent Regt.
*Lieut. SHERWIN	Somersetshire Regt.
*Lieut. GRAY, March, 1886	Lancashire Fusiliers.

WOOLWICH.
December, 1885.
FOUR SENT UP. THREE PASSED.

Name	Place
*Mr. Greer	First
*Mr. Dick	33rd
*Hon. M. Ward	50th.

FOR SANDHURST.
December, 1885.
TEN SENT UP, ALL PASSED.

*Mr. H. Tweddell, *Mr. A. Creagh, *Mr. E. A. Stanton, Mr. R. B. de Chair, Mr. H. A. Hill, *Mr. E. E. Beddek, *Mr. R. S. Cotterill, *Mr. Wilmot, *Mr. Skinner, *Mr North.

*All these passed at their FIRST TRIAL.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS' SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
" 1885	£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,019,159 14 1
1878	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	" 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX

All that Experience has proved Practicable an Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance ca be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for..........Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native of European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

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First insertion..........8 As. per line.
Second do..........4½ " "
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged on at our present ordinary rates.

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS

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Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs 12
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Quarterly	" 3

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WEEKLY BUDGET
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 15th:—Assam (s), from Venice; Ajax (s), Shanghai; and Arabia (s), Glasgow. Yesterday:—Bormida (s), from Genoa; and Maida (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kilwa (s), for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf; Simoom (s), Port Said; Dragoman (s), Naples and Genoa; and Athens (s), Catania and Messina.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 2nd instant shows an increase of Rs. 1,63,254 in receipts.

THE VEN. F. L. SHARPIN.—The installation of the Venerable F. L. Sharpin as Archdeacon and Commissary of the Diocese of Bombay, will take place in Saint Thomas's Cathedral to-morrow, at 7·30 a.m. There will be a celebration of the Holy Communion on the occasion.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—A stevedore's labourer named Cammal Mewa, employed on board the s.s. Lalpoora, lying in the Prince's Dock, sustained a fracture to his left leg yesterday, while working in the hold of the vessel, by a case of kerosine oil falling off the upper tier upon him. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on the body of Noorbee, woman, aged 22 years, the wife of a calassee living in Doctor Street. On Tuesday evening, in consequence of a quarrel with her husband, she took a poisonous dose of opium, and died at the hospital from its effects at 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning. A suicidal verdict was recorded.

FALL OF A SHED.—On Tuesday, about midnight, a tile-roofed shed used as a stable for hack victorias and horses, situated in the compound of Nanabhoy Burjorjee, at Girgaum Back Road, fell in. Fortunately the victorias and the horsekeepers were outside of the shed and escaped injury, but some of the horses sustained slight injuries. The damage is estimated to be about Rs. 80.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 16.

(Before Mr. Justice WEST and Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS.)

THE AHMEDABAD POLICE TORTURE CASE.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* AMRATLAL HATHISING.

THIS was an appeal from a sentence passed upon the accused by Mr. Walker, Session Judge of Ahmedabad. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Goverdhunram Tripathi, appeared for the appellant; and the Hon. Mr. Mandlik, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

At a Court of Sessions held on the 18th January last, before Mr. Walker, the accused, a betel-leaf seller of Ahmedabad, was tried for making a false charge of an offence, in that he, with intent to cause injury to Mr. Jehangirshah Ardesir, the city police inspector, and three of his subordinates, appeared before Mr. Hamilton, the Acting City Magistrate, and falsely charged them with having struck him on different parts of his body in order to make him confess to a certain theft and to compel the restoration of certain stolen property. He was also charged with giving false evidence with intent to procure a conviction. The facts of the case have been already reported by us. The Session Judge, agreeing with the assessors, found the accused guilty of both offences. For the first offence, he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year; and for the second to rigorous imprisonment for two years and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default further imprisonment for three months. Mr. Macpherson had, at a previous sitting, argued that the sanction for the prosecution of the accused given by Mr. Fernandez after Mr. Hamilton, Magistrate, had refused it, was illegal and against the current of judicial decisions. The case was then adjourned, and their Lordships directed that Mr. Hamilton should report to this Court whether an application was made to him for sanction to the prosecution of the accused, and whether he had decided to refuse such sanction. Mr. Hamilton had now reported that he had refused the application to sanction the prosecution of the accused.

Their Lordships decided that, under section 537 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the sanction to prosecute was immaterial unless it caused injustice. No injustice could have been caused to the accused in this case, because Mr. Fernandez, the magistrate who succeeded Mr. Hamilton, had granted the sanction.

The hearing of the appeal was then proceeded with, and the respective advocates commented upon the evidence as it stood.

Mr. Justice West, in disposing of the appeal, remarked that the case no doubt presented some difficulties; but upon the whole their Lordships could not arrive at the conclusion that the Court below was wrong, or that the Sessions Judge and assessors were not justified in convicting the accused. The appeal was therefore dismissed.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court before Mr. Justice Scott yesterday, the following among other matters were heard:—

RE SOONDERJEE PURSHOTUM.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. The Commissioner, remarked this was the man's second insolvency; and although in the present insolvency he had had a protection order for four months, he had done nothing. The application was refused.

RE MOHADINA MOMUN.—Mr. Dhairyavan applied for an interim order for the insolvent, which was granted.

RE ABDOOL RAZAK.—Mr. Branson, for an opposing creditor, applied for an order for the examination of the insolvent and another man. Insolvent, a horse merchant, had recently sold a number of horses, but had not accounted for the proceeds in his schedule. The application was granted.

RE AMIRJEE HEMJEE PARAK.—Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices. The application was granted.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Purshotum Jugga; Sheik Mahomed Sheik Ebrahim; Wasudeo Arjoon and another; Sadashiv Mahadoo; Anton Joseph; Bai Nuvoo; Dhurumsee Narronjee and another; and Purbhujee Shivajee Sukela.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A NATIVE ADVOCATE OF MR. GLADSTONE.

THE great Liberal leader has made vast sacrifices by initiating a measure so hateful to the people but which he conceives to be the only one calculated to pacify Ireland. And now at an age when he should have been happy in the respect and gratitude of a great nation whom he has served for half a century, he has risked his popularity in attempting to conciliate Irish opinion, and some of the best men among his own followers have deserted him. No better instance could be cited of the indomitable will and the wonderful powers of the Grand Old Man. There is no doubt that Ireland will long continue to absorb the care of Parliament, and it is idle to expect under the circumstances that Indian affairs will meet with even a fair share of attention at present in England.—*Kanada Suarte*

MR DADABHAI NOWROJEE'S CANDIDATURE.

IT is impossible to refer to the bare possibility of Mr. Dadabhai's standing a candidate for election into Parliament, without feeling how eminently fitted he is to represent Indian matters to the English people from the point of view of thoughtful natives. He is not the man to spoil a good cause by want of moderation or judgment in its advocacy, though whether he has all the qualities which would make him acceptable to the British elector, we are not in a position to judge. His candidature is of immense interest to his countrymen, who will not fail to watch his movements in England with the best wishes for his success.—*Id.*

THE PROPOSED VETERINARY COLLEGE IN BOMBAY.

WE are glad to be able to announce that the proposed veterinary college will, after a long delay, be opened from August next. The principal building will be ready by the end of this month and the furniture and accessories by the end of the next. The number of students will for the first year be limited to 60. Government have resolved, that by way of encouragement fifteen students be admitted from the first year and fifteen should have monthly scholarships of Rs. 5. Persons desirous of being admitted will have to apply to Mr. K. M. Shroff, honorary secretary to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 8.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

POONA GYMKHANA AND ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

THE following Memorandum has been prepared by order of the Committee of the Assembly Rooms Club for the information of the members of the Poona Gymkhana:—

1. The estimate for the Assembly Rooms, according to the present modified design, amounts to about Rs. 150,000. It is needless to give the details of the "Original" design, as it has been found impossible to carry it out in its entirety.

2. The promoters from the beginning intended that the necessary funds should be raised, partly by A, or Founders' shares and partly by B Debentures of Rs. 100 each, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; the said interest being a first charge on the receipts of the Institution; the Founders or A Shareholders taking their chance of any surplus that might subsequently be available.

3. Further, it has always been the wish and aim of the promoters that the Gymkhana should be amalgamated with the new Assembly Rooms, and effect was given to this intention at a general meeting of the Gymkhana held on July 30th 1884 under the Presidency of His Excellency the Governor, when the following resolution was carried unanimously.—"In consideration of all the advantages offered on completion of the scheme, and so long as these advantages are obtained, the Gymkhana agrees to contribute one-third of all future entrance donations and a subscription of Rs. 2 for each member to the Assembly Rooms." Note by the Committee.—Although the words of the above Resolution cannot be said to convey the idea of an entire amalgamation, it is clear that the Gymkhana by handing over a considerable portion of their receipts to the Assembly Rooms consented to the proposal that the said rooms should in future represent the head quarters of sports and games in Poona.

4. No difficulty presented itself until the Government solicitor was asked to draw up the title-deeds in connection with the Assembly Rooms,—then the question arose, who are the owners of the "buildings?" At first, it was suggested that the A, or Founders' Shareholders should be styled the "Proprietors" but this was rejected, because they would then become a Joint Stock Company trading for profit. The promoters were, therefore, advised to constitute the Assembly Rooms a "Club." Further, it was brought to notice that a dual control (*i. e.*, the Gymkhana and Assembly Rooms Committee) would never work satisfactory, especially as regards the finances of the new institution, a matter of paramount importance.

5. Had time permitted, the Assembly Rooms Committee would probably have been able to explain the difficulties that had arisen to the Gymkhana Committee, and doubtless an amicable understanding would have been the result; but, unfortunately, time was wanting. As only three of the original chief promoters remained in the country, and two of these, Sir J. Ross and Mr. E. P. Robertson were about to leave India for good, it became necessary to summon a meeting of the shareholders at once, to adopt measures for the organization of a club from amongst their own number, a step which *suo motu* rendered null and void the arrangements previously agreed to between the promoters and the Gymkhana and necessitated the issue of a formal notice to that effect.

6. The above notice was contained in a letter, dated 31st March 1886, signed by Sir J. Ross as Chairman. The committee are now grieved to find that the somewhat arbitrary manner in which the intentions of the promoters were conveyed to the Gymkhana, has given umbrage in certain quarters. This result is of course most regrettable; but the committee trust that, under the explanation now offered, it will be clearly seen that no offence was intended. They further hope that the members of the existing Gymkhana will without hesitation join the Club, which will then virtually become the Gymkhana of the future with the following advantages:—(1st.) A large handsomely furnished building, in a very central situation, well lighted in the evening, and thus forming a pleasant place of resort for the people of Poona. This building will surely be more convenient and provide better accommodation than the present Gymkhana shed. (2.) A cricket ground and tennis courts in close proximity to the main building itself; in fact, the north verandahs of the Club will provide a comfortable position whence cricket matches may be viewed. (3.) Badminton courts in the verandahs of the Club. (4.) Dressing rooms for ladies and gentlemen. (5.) The Poona Library which is now located in the building. (6.) A theatre. (7.) A bar well supplied with all kinds of refreshments. (8.) A handsome and spacious ball-room, card-rooms, and billiard-room. (9) Every convenience for providing meals for ladies and gentlemen on due notice being given. *Note.*—Many other points might be noticed, but it is needless to mention them here.

7. All present members of the Gymkhana, who notify their intention of so doing to the honorary secretary before the 20th June next, are invited to participate in the enjoyment of the above mentioned advantages without payment of any entrance donation.

8. The Club subscription fixed by the rules is Rs. 4 per mensem for residents and Re. 1 for non-residents, in addition to which it is proposed at present to charge all resident-members Rs. 3 per mensem on account of sports and games. It is not the intention, however, of the committee ever to charge more on account of games than will be sufficient to cover actual expenses.

9. It has been suggested by certain members of the Gymkhana, that the present rate of subscription, viz Rs. 5 for single, and Rs. 6 for married men, be adopted, in lieu of the above; but to this, the committee, in justice to the founders and shareholders, and in view of the probable working expenses of the Club, are unable to accede.

10. The committee would point out that members of the Club are not responsible for expenditure on capital account, and over new expenditure they themselves will have control. This has been already pointed out in a letter to the secretary, Gymkhana, dated May 19th 1886.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE presided yesterday at the meeting of the Town Council. There were present: Colonels Merewether and Portman, Captain Morland, Drs. Waters and Cowasjee, Messrs. N. B. Jeejeebhoy, R. N. Khote, R. M. Sayani, and J. Y. Umiashunker.

NEW MAHOMEDAN BURIAL-GROUND.

Sanction was asked for the purchase from Government of 25,354 square yards of land situated on the north side of Haines Road and adjoining the Tulsi pipe required for new burial-ground for Mahomedans, at the rate of four annas per square yard, the total cost Rs. 6,338-8 to be debited to the grant of Rs. 20,000 budgetted for acquiring land.

The Municipal Commissioner explained that the land was required immediately as the Grant Road burial-ground was to be closed. The Municipality would have to buy more land for the purpose as necessity arose.

On the proposal of Colonel Merewether, seconded by Mr. Sayani, the sanction was accorded.

THE QUEEN'S ROAD SCENT BOTTLES.

Colonel Portman, drawing attention to the letter which appeared the previous day on the subject of the smells in the Queen's Road, asked whether the nuisance arose from the drains being again opened.

The Municipal Commissioner was very glad the question had been asked. He had himself noticed a most horrible smell such as used to be complained of, and he immediately called the attention of the engineer to the subject. It was, however, ridiculous to attribute the smell to the chimney shafts, for if the chimneys were acting the smell would be carried off above the noses of the people. There would in that case also be exactly the same unpleasantness opposite all the chimneys. Persons had been throwing solid matter into the drains, but he had not the full report on the matter.

Dr. Waters: Are these chimneys connected with the drain?

The Municipal Commissioner: To the best of my knowledge they are all connected. I know some of them are.

Dr. Cowasjee remarked that they must be a nuisance to the houses and a source of disease if they were not carried over the highest buildings in the city.

The Municipal Commissioner: I will undertake to say there is not a higher one in England.

The Council then adjourned.

THE CZAR'S VISIT TO MOSCOW.

AT the imperial reception held at the Kremlin in Moscow, on Tuesday, May 25th, the Governor, in presenting to the Emperor the customary bread and salt, addressed his Majesty as follows:—"The representatives of the first city of the empire most humbly request you, Autocrat and Emperor, to accept our bread and salt and the expression of our love, and to be assured of our joy in seeing you, the Czarina, and the Czarewitch. You come to us from that blest south, where you have restored life to the Black Sea. Our hope gains wings, and strength is imparted to our belief that the Cross of Christ will shine upon St. Sophia. So thinks Moscow, and in this hope remains steadfast." The Emperor, in reply, said that he loved Moscow, and rejoiced to find himself within its walls on the anniversary of his coronation—a period in his life which would always be to him full of the happiest reminiscences. When the Emperor and Empress paid their customary visit to the Cathedral of the Assumption, the Metropolitan Joannikij addressed their Majesties on arriving to the following effect:—"In paternal care for the welfare and happiness of the people confided to your charge, you proceeded from the north to the extreme south of your empire. It was not for diversion, not for pleasure, that you undertook so long a journey. This was known to Moscow, which has always followed with heart and soul the steps taken by you as ruler for the welfare of Russia, and now has the happiness of seeing the actual fulfilment of one of the wishes cherished by yourself and the whole Russian nation. The Black Sea Fleet, once Russia's highest glory, is, by your sovereign will, again restored to its former life. What enthusiasm fills the hearts of those who once witnessed and shared the warlike renown of that fleet, which gave unspeakable joy to all your subjects, and especially to the inhabitants of Moscow." The Metropolitan's adress concluded by expressing gratification at the imperial visit to Moscow, and invoked a blessing upon the whole imperial family.

THE BICYCLE IN CENTRAL ASIA.

MR. THOMAS STEVENS, who is making the round of the globe as "special" for *Outing*, sends the following communication from Meshed, Central Asia, in regard to his further movements:—

MESHED, PERSIA, MARCH 31, 1886.

I arrived at Meshed yesterday evening, after an almost continuous struggle with the elements for twenty days. I made the mistake of starting too early in the season, and have paid the penalty in the shape of swollen streams, mud, rain, snow, and bad weather generally. It was summer weather when I left Teheran; but the climates of Teheran and Khorassan are found to be widely different. Starting out on March 10 with summer helmet, low shoes, and cycling stockings, a light outfit for warm weather, I reached Meshed on the 30th through two feet of snow. Khorassan is a fearful country to bicycle through in March; after a rain storm streams of liquid mud come down from the mountains and spread over the plain, forming an almost impassable barrier to a cycler. I have forded as many as fifty streams in a day; and the wind blows worse than it does in Wyoming and Nebraska. The changes of temperature are also sudden and violent. On the 28th, forty-five miles from Meshed, I got caught in a blizzard that would do credit to Minnesota, with cold severe enough to form icicles on one's eyelashes, and to transform one's downy upper lip into a solid cake of ice, and with the air filled with blinding snow; mountain torrents thigh deep had to be forded, where one had to step out of the water into snow drifts. I fell down in one stream, dropped the bicycle, and wetted everything. With clothes, frozen stiff, hands numbed, one finger slightly frost-bitten, and the blizzard at its worst, I had to wade through snow-drifts, ford other streams, and toil on over the desolate mountains for miles before shelter was finally reached. And then such accommodation!—a mere caravanserai, crowded with mules, camels, donkeys, and their drivers, and with pilgrims *en route* to Meshed, huddled together for warmth and shelter. Next morning the snow lay two feet deep between me and Meshed, but it was a question of forcing my way through or experiencing something like a week's delay in a place where nobody would voluntarily remain an hour. Pack animals broke a single trail through the snow, along which it was barely possible to struggle ahead. After noon the sun asserted its power, and it became quite uncomfortably hot. The narrow path became ankle deep in mud and slush, and for fourteen miles I had to wade through this and trundle the bicycle ahead with rear wheel loft, occasionally varying this exhilarating performance by splurging through a stream. I shall probably entertain lively recollections of bicycling through Khorassan in March for some time to come. Comparatively speaking, all else on the journey has been child's play; yet with good weather it would be a fairly agreeable journey with a bicycle. There are no difficult mountains, and much good wheeling surface. Bad as it has been, six hundred miles reeled off.

The home stretch is something better accomplished than to be accomplished; and were the difficulties of the journey still ahead merely of the same character—physical difficulties, depending on myself alone, to overcome—you would hear of no word of complaint concerning them. I have a little complaining to do, however, at this juncture—a complaint of the Russians. After the Russian Minister at Teheran speaking me so fair; after going to considerable expense and trouble to provide myself with Russian money sufficient to carry me clear through to Japan via Merv, Samarkand, and Southern Siberia, as per my last letter, and setting out with all confidence, I received notice when half way to Meshed that I wouldn't be allowed to go through. Here, also, with "Holy Russia" blocking my road on the one hand, I am assured on the other that I shall also be turned back at the Afghan frontier; that the Afghan Government, unable to guarantee my safety, will simply turn me back. This is comforting, to say the least. I am here the guest of Mr. Gray, an English telegrapher connected with the Afghan Boundary Commission. Knowing before the news reached me on the road that the Russians had refused to give me the road, he kindly sent a letter by the Boundary Commission courier, explaining the difficulty to Colonel Sir West Ridgway, and asking him to try and obtain permission for me to go through Afghanistan. The return courier with an answer is expected every day. The Commission camp is some five hundred miles east of Meshed, and, in no insurmountable obstacles present, I shall probably reach India via their camp, Cabul, and Peshawur.

The weather looks more settled after the snow storms, and I have no doubt that long before this reaches America, I shall have found some way to overcome present difficulties, and be hundreds of miles from "Meshed the Holy." Albeit, the crowds at this moment vociferously howling "Tomasha! tomasha! asp-i-awhen!" ("Let us see the iron horse") on the street outside seem to be far from holy. Armed guards have just been stationed at our door by the authorities to keep off the mobs.

(Signed) THOMAS STEVENS.

DISARMAMENT IN GREECE.

THE new Greek Ministry have at length begun the process of disarming, but not till after some fighting upon the frontier had occurred. The firing was begun on Thursday, May 20, apparently owing to some misunderstanding, but was stopped on the following day. To inquiries made of the Turks as to what the fighting was all about, the response of the Greeks was "Because you began it." Orders were thereupon given to cease firing, and both sides resumed their original positions. On Saturday, however, while M. Lombardos, the Greek Minister of the Interior was explaining in the Chamber that the incident had been amicably settled, news was received that hostilities had again broken out along the whole line for a distance of about nine miles, and that the fighting was most severe. M. Tricoupis, the Premier, immmediately instructed the Greek commander by telegraph to stop the firing and arrange for an armistice. This was done; and after negotiations between the commanders on both sides peace was restored. No precise information as to the cause of the fighting or as to the casualities has been received, but the Greek losses are said to have been heaviest at Grizovali, where about one hundred and fifty, including sixty officers, were killed and wounded. From Greek sources it is reported that the Turks lost 169 killed and 120 wounded.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* learns from private sources that the collision partook more of the character of a regular battle than of a simple skirmish. The Hellenic army crossed the frontier in great strength, but were ultimately driven back with much loss, leaving 200 prisoners in the hands of the Turks, who ultimately disarmed them and escorted them to the frontier. The *Times'* correspondent says it seems, on the whole, pretty certain that the Greek forces, although exhibiting determination and bravery, were at a great numerical disadvantage, and were obliged to give way; the casualties, however, being comparatively insignificant on each side. Full details are still wanting, and probably they will never be accurately known; each army, of course, claiming to be the aggrieved party and to have gained the victory.

On Monday the Athens Government issued a decree ordering the demobilization of part of the reserves. The order will have the effect of sending 50,000 men to their homes. A telegraphic circular was also despatched to the commanders of the troops at Arta Trikala and Larissa, ordering the withdrawal of the troops to the interior, thus leaving only the ordinary garrisons at the frontier. Similar measures were adopted on the side of the Turks, and it is believed that all further danger is averted. The Greek fleet has also been ordered to lay up and disarm.

The Athens correspondent of the *Standard* says that bitter regrets are felt at the final disappointment of so many hopes and the sacrifices vainly made during the last seven months. The organs of M. Tricoupis throw the whole blame on the late Ministry, which "after a criminal career has abandoned its victims, and basely betrayed the interests of the country." Poignant regrets are expressed for the disappointment the country has suffered; the army is praised for its discipline and firmness; and it is hinted that "before long" it will again be called on to "justify the noble aspirations of the nation." Hopes are expressed in Athens that the Powers will now raise the blockade. It is reported from Vienna that the British Government will take the initiative in proposing that the blockade shall be raised, and that the allied fleets shall withdraw to Suda Bay until the troops have been removed entirely from the Turco-Greek frontiers. It is announced that the King of Greece will shortly go to Corfu, and that the Queen of Greece will pay a visit to St. Petersburg in July. A semi-official letter from St. Petersburg to the *Political Correspondence* dwells upon the part which Russia has taken in the settlement of the Greek question, and says that, in spite of her lively sympathies for Greece, she never refused for a moment to co-operate with the other Powers in their work of pacification. She was always in close union with the other Powers in the matter, and this for Greece's own sake.

BRIGANDAGE IN ITALY.

A LETTER received in Paris from Ajaccio relates that an Italian barque, the Invidia, put into the harbour of Porto Vecchio. On the following morning two sailors landed near the town with the object of cutting firewood. They had scarcely set foot on shore when they were made prisoners by two men armed with rifles. The brigands told the sailors that they must purchase their liberty by handing over to them 300fr. One of the sailors was sent back to the Invida to fetch the money, the other being kept as a hostage. The captain and crew had not amongst them the sum of money demanded, so a signal of alarm was hoisted in order to attract the attention of the maritime authorities. The brigands, however, must have understood the signal, for they put a pistol to their prisoner's ear and shot him dead. Up to the present time the gendarmerie has failed to discover the murderers.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN INCOME TAX.

MR. HENRY S. KING asked the Under-Secretary for India whether it was the case that, holders of Government of India promissory notes, commonly called rupee paper, resident in Great Britain, were charged not only the income tax in Great Britain, but also the Indian income tax, the two combined making a charge of 1s. 2d. in the pound; and whether, in view of the fact that rupee paper was largely held in Great Britain, and the imposition of a double income tax was calculated to impair its desirability as an investment and to diminish the credit of the Indian loans in the English market, steps would be taken to relieve those loans from the double imposition in question.

Mr E. S. Howard: By the Indian income tax act, the holder of Government of India promissory notes (whose income is not less than Rs. 2,000 a year) is liable to a tax on the interest thereon of five pies in the rupee, equal to 6¼d. in the pound. This, added to the 8d. English income tax, gives a total charge of 1s. 2¼d. in the pound. As to the second part of the question, it must be remembered that the interest on rupee loans is only payable in India, and that the Bank of England, when drawing in London a bill on India for the payment of the interest on enfaced paper, is merely acting as the agent in London of the Government of India. The Indian income tax act makes no exception as to the place of residence of the person receiving interest payable in India on rupee loans, and there is no intention of making any such alteration of the Act as will exempt residents in this country. (Hear, hear.)

THE CASE OF BRIGADE-SURGEON ROSS.

Mr. Henry S. King asked the Under-Secretary for India, with reference to the case of Brigade-Surgeon James Ross, of the Madras Army, compulsorily retired in 1885, whether, having entered the service of the East India Company in January 1857, and served two months after reaching the age of fifty-five his retirement was enforced under regulations which had been made subsequently to the Act of the 21st and 22nd Vict. c. 105, s. 55 (commonly known as the "Henley clause"), in violation of that section, which provided that those serving in the military forces of the East India Company were "to be entitled to the like privileges and like advantages as regards promotion and otherwise as if they had continued in the service of the said Company;" whether he would explain to the House on what grounds an exception expressly made by Act of Parliament in favour of officers then in the service of the Company was set aside in this case on the authority of the regulations made in 1858 and 1860; whether such action of the military authorities was legal; and whether steps could not be taken to place him on the footing to which he appeared to be entitled by virtue of the "Henley clause."

Mr. E. S. Howard: The action of the military authorities—that is, of the Government of Madras—in the case of Brigade-Surgeon Ross was legal. The clause of the Act referred to has never been held to bar her Majesty's Government from a reasonable exercise of the power, which the court of directors possessed and used, of altering, in the interest of the public service, the conditions under which their officers were employed. The promotion of officers of the Indian Medical Service has not been altered for the worse; but it was found, following the rule in her Majesty's service, essential to efficiency to limit the service of officers of the executive grade to the age of fiftyfive years, capable, however, on the production of a certificte of perfect efficiency, of an extension to the age of fifty-eight years. This certificate, Brigade Surgeon Ross did not obtain, and he was accordingly retired under the regulation which has been in force for nearly twenty-seven years. But while, with a corresponding service under the rules in force when he joined the Indian Medical Department, he would have been entitled to a retiring pension of 250*l.* a year, he now receives one of 500*l.* (Hear, hear.)

INDIAN FACTORY ACT.

Sir J. Fergusson asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, he would have any objection to lay upon the table copies of the report of a Commission to inquire into the working of the Indian Factory Act issued by the Government of Bombay in 1885; of the resolution of the Government of Bombay; and of the resolution of the Government of India thereupon.

Mr. E. S. Howard,—The report of the Commission has not been received, but its recommendations are summarized in the resolution of the Government of Bombay. The Secretary of State has no objection to lay on the table this document together with the proceedings of the Government of India on the subject if the right hon. baronet will move for the papers.

THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SING.

Mr. Hanbury asked the Under Secretary for India, whether it was the fact that the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh had been arrested at Aden; whether before leaving England he had been informed that he would not be allowed to proceed to India; and whether any special reasons existed other than those of general policy for this treatment of the Maharajah.

Mr. E. S. Howard.—Yes, Sir, it is a fact that the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has been arrested at Aden. Arrangements had been made for his residence at a place in Southern India, designated by the Viceroy, but the issue by the Maharajah of an inflammatory address to the Sikh nation, added to certain other declarations by him of a somewhat menacing character, rendered it necessary in the opinion of the Government of India to put in force the special powers possessed by the Governor-General in Council as soon as the Maharajah came within their jurisdiction at Aden. The address to the Sikhs having been issued by the Maharajah only just before his departure, the decision of the Viceroy was not known to the Secretary of State till sometime after the Maharajah had left England. The Maharajah had, however, been specially warned of the powers under which the Government of India can, for purposes of the State, place individuals under personal restraint.

Mr. Hanbury gave notice of his intention to take an early opportunity of calling the attenion of the House to the general treatment of the Maharajah.

THE MURDER OF AN ENGLISHMAN AT ST. LOUIS.

At the trial of Brooks at St. Louis on Monday, May 24, for the murder of Mr. Preller, the evidence of a detective to whom the prisoner made a statement was given. The detective was lodged in the same gaol under pretence of having committed a forgery, and was admitted to the prisoner's confidence. After stating that he could produce false evidence on his behalf from confederates, he asked Brooks to tell the whole story of the murder, which he did as follows:—

I first met Preller in Liverpool, and afterwards on the steamer bound for Boston. We passed some weeks together in Boston, and subsequently we both arrived at St. Louis. There we had a talk about going to Auckland. I was anxious to accompany Preller, and desired him to pay the expenses. Preller said he had only enough money to pay his own. I then determined to fix him because of his meanness. He occasionally had pains in the stomach. One Sunday afternoon we went to my room, and he was attacked by a pain in the abdomen. I told him I had a remedy, and asked him to try it. He asked what it was, and I told him it was hypodermic injections of morphia. He said, "I will try it, if it will do me good." I took a syringe and gave him a good dose in the arm. He went to sleep. Then I got chloroform and held it under his nose until all was gone. He was still breathing; so I went out and got some more chloroform, and held a saturated cloth under his nose until he was dead. I got 700 dols. from him, threw my things out of my trunk, and put the body in. Next morning I bought two trunks, packed my things, and skipped.

Brooks also gave a full account of his subsequent movements until he was arrested. The detective's evidence has made a profound impression. It is believed that it will secure a conviction. When Brooks saw the detective appear in the witness-box he started from his seat, his face blanched with terror. He then sank, cowed and trembling, into his chair, but soon recovered himself.

THE CANADIAN FISHERY DISPUTE.

THE excitement in the United States, and especially in the American Legislature, about the late seizure at Digby of the American fishing-schooner the *David F. Adams*, for alleged violation of the fishery laws, shows no signs of subsiding. It has, indeed, been intensified by the retaliatory seizure, a day or two ago, of a Canadian smack, the *Sisters*, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, for alleged violation of the Customs rules. The feeling in Canada, also, which has grown warmer as the dispute proceeded, has also been further exasperated by this occurrence. The *David F. Adams* remains at Digby in custody of the Collector of Customs. Meanwhile, both parties to the dispute are busy in different ways. The American Secretary of State, Mr. Bayard, has requested the British Government to interfere and to take steps for the release of the detained vessel. In the American Senate a Bill has been introduced by Senator Frye, providing *inter alia*, that the facilities allowed to any foreign vessel in American ports shall be the same as those allowed to American vessels in the ports of the country to which the foreign vessel belongs. On the Canadian side, too, the Legislature has been busy about a Bill to amend the fishery laws so as to meet the cases which have been in dispute. The Bill insists on the right of the Canadian authorities to exercise control over vessels within three marine miles of the shore, and to claim forfeiture where a breach of law can be made out. A Canadian fleet of armed schooners is being got ready for patrol service on the British North American coast; and on the opposite side a demand by the Portland fishermen has been made on the American Government to meet force by force, and to send armed vessels to protect American fishing boats. A fishing-boat, armed on its own account, was also reported some days since to be about to start from Portland.

The Canadian press is displaying some irritation at the attitude of the British Government in the fisheries dispute with the United States, and it is suggested that it should be resented by claiming a national status that would ensure Canadians from such a snubbing in future. A New York correspondent telegraphs that the House of Representatives has adopted a resolution in favour of pursuing a retaliatory policy in the fisheries dispute.

THE DERBY AND THE OAKS.

THIS year's Derby, with the popular victory of the Duke of Westminster's beautiful colt Ormonde (the third win secured by his Grace in seven years) ridden by Archer, will long be remembered, not by turf specialists only, but by the general public, who had pinned their faith so strongly on the winner of the Two Thousand Guineas. The weather, happily, was of the finest, an experience all the more agreeable because of the gloomy doubts which had been expressed after the deluges marking the earlier days of the week. The roads to the Downs presented their usual animated appearance, and the army of itinerant merchants, with the cohorts of cripples who follow in their wake, reaped, to all appearance, a golden harvest. The attendance was a large one, but the wet days which preceded the great popular Epsom carnival had evidently had a perceptible influence on thé groups of ladies present. An unusual number of Colonial and Indian visitors from the "Empiries" at South Kensington were seen amongst the crowd and in the Grand Stand, and the hill presented its motley aspect as of yore—drags and canvas booths being arranged in serried ranks facing the new Prince's Stand. It is curious (writes the *Standard* correspondent) to look round the Club enclosure and note for how many people who are celebrated in pursuits far removed from the Turf racing has an interest. Statesmen, men of letters, members of the learned professions are gathered together. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes gazes at the multitude which swarms about the hill and course, almost completely hiding the verdure of the grass; here is Sir Arthur Sullivan, stealing a day's rest from the composition of the work he has promised for the Leeds Musical Festival, a task which is prospering and, the playgoing world will be glad to hear, is to be followed by an industrious attack on the new English opera which Mr. Gilbert has in hand. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor and the young Princesses are in their box. Lord Hartington has given himself a respite, and Lord Spencer—not apparently the most popular visitor in the enclosure—is also here. An odd contrast is presented by the weighing-room door. A tiny jockey, with boyish face, just on the threshold of his career, chances to be standing by the side of William Day, who states that this is the fiftieth Derby he has seen, though the veteran trainer is still so hearty that he may reasonably hope to see many more. It is easy to see from the behaviour of the crowd in the Paddock where the two favourites are, for two small armies are marching about, in the centre of one being Ormonde and of the other the Bard. Grey Friars attracts comparatively little notice; few cast more than a glance at the great "strapping" Button Park; but the Two Thousand winner is regularly mobbed, and the unbeaten Bard has quite as many admirers. No horse in the world could look better than this sturdy little white-flecked chestnut, a model of compactness and power, but, unhappily, a small model, while the Duke of Westminister's bay has a length and size against which it seems that the little Bard, who has scarcely grown in height since last year though he has thickened and laid on muscle, cannot successfully compete. The Bard makes many friends. He is quite the horse for the enthusiast to fall in love with, so game and yet temperate is the look of his head, and so beautifully is he shaped. But gaily-coloured caps are to be seen, before spectators have gazed at the horses and criticised or admired them enough, amid the hats of ordinary wear; the jockeys are here looking for their mounts, and it is time to go and take a place from which to view the struggle. The competitors are not long in making their appearance on the course. Lord Zetland's grey heads the parade, with Scherzo next, and The Bard after him, Chelsea, much fancied by his friends for a place, is fourth, and then comes Coracle in front of his stable companion, Ormonde, Archer in the Duke of Westminister's yellow jacket—a scrap of yellow ribbon adorns his Grace's button-hole as he watches his good horse—being, of course, on the favourite. The Duke of Beaufort's pair bring up the rear, for there are only nine starters. Ormonde shows a tendency to turn restive, and lets out with his heels, but Archer's light hand on the reins and a soothing pat on the neck quiet him, and he turns to canter willingly enough. Surely, many spectators must think, a horse with such a stride cannot be beaten. His hind action is wonderfully good. He strikes with extraordinary rapidity for so big a horse, and his propelling power is remarkable; still, no horse could possibly move better than The Bard. The nine lose no time in reaching the starting-post, and there is no delay there, for at the first attempt the flag falls, and two yellow jackets are away in advance. Archer pulls back Ormonde, leaving Coracle to go on and make running, a task in which he is joined by the Duke of Beaufort's Ariel; and these two lead up the hill at no very great pace. But as Tattenham Corner is neared the pace increases, and as they sweep round it, Archer on the rails, it continues to quicken. It is abundantly plain that there are only two in it, as Ormonde rushes to the front, the little Bard on his whip hand, Wood, in the blue and orange sleeves, so far sitting still. Only a few, with whom the wish is doubtless father to the thought, care to shout that "The Bard wins!" He and Ormonde are neck and neck, but the Duke's bay colt is still going strong, and his tremendously powerful and sweeping stride covers so much more ground than his rival can compass that the result is almost inevitable. The Bard, however, will not be beaten—for the first time in seventeen essays—without a struggle, and Wood now calls upon him, as they flash past the Stand, for a final effort. He gallantly responds, but the odds against him are too heavy; it is the good big one against the good little one, and the latter must succumb. Archer just shakes up Ormonde, the bay shoots out, passes the post a length in advance, the Derby is won, and over the green track which has lately lain between two black masses of people on either side the mighty crowd surges up like a mammoth wave. Surely this is the most amazing part of the great Derby spectacle?

The Duke of Westminster is at the gate, ready to meet his champion as Archer returns to weigh in, and General Owen Williams is there also to meet The Bard, of whom he owns a share. Ormonde sweats and shows signs of having been hard at work, but so perfect is the Bard's condition that he has scarcely turned a hair, and seems in no way distressed. To apply once more the old phrase, though beaten he is very far indeed from being disgraced. He looks a picture as he stands, the sun glinting on the golden chestnut of his quarters, and General Williams affectionately stroking his favourite's nose. Every one who is acquainted with the Duke of Westminster congratulates him, and Mr. Snarry, who bred Lily Agnes, the winner's dam, is presented to his Grace. This, however, is somewhat apart from the present consideration, which is rather to ascertain with what amount of ease Ormonde won. "Won cleverly," is Archer's first expression, but on being asked whether it should not rather be said "easily," thinks that such credit may be claimed for the bay. Wood is of opinion that he received a 7lb., or, perhaps, nearly a 10lb. beating. "Half way up the straight the two left us as if we were standing still," is the statement of Tom Cannon, who finished a bad third on St. Mirin. So ends "Ormonde's Derby," in connection with which The Bard will not be forgotten.

The Derby Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h ft, for three-yr-olds, colts 9st, and fillies 8st 9lbs; the owner of the second horse to receive 300 sovs. and the third 150 sovs. out of the stakes; about a mile and a half, starting at the New High Level Starting Post. One hundred and ninety-nine subs.

Duke of Westminster b c Ormonde, by Bend Or—Lily Agnes	F. Archer	1
Mr. R. Peck's ch c The Bard, by Petrarch—Magdalene	C. Wood	2
Mr. Manton's br c St. Mirin, by Hermit—Lady Paramount	T. Cannon	3
Duke of Beaufort's br c Button Park, by Avontes—Makesure	G. Barrett	4
Lord Calthorpe's b c Scherzo, by Galopin—Bowstring	J. Osborne	0
Duke of Westminster's bl c Coracle, by Hermit—Barchettina	F. Webb	0
Earl of Zetland's gr c Grey Friars, by Hermit—Perseverance	J. Watts	0
Mr. G. Lambert's b c Chelsea, by Cremorne—Dalham Lass	J. Goater	0
Duke of Beaufort's b c Ariel, by See Saw—Little Nell	Wilton	0

BETTING AT STARTING.

85 to 40 on Ormonde	1000 to 15agst Scherzo
7 — 2agst The Bard	1000 — 15 — Button Park
25 — 1 — Grey Friars	1000 — 5 — Ariel and Coracle coupled
40 — 1 — St. Mirin	
50 — 1 — Chelsea	

PLACE BETTING.

100 to 15 on Ormonde	100 to 30 agst Chelsea
2 — 1 — The Bard	4 — 1 — Scherzo
6 — 5agst Grey Friars	5 — 1 — Button Park
3 — 1 — St. Mirin	

Time: 2 min. 45 3-5th secs. Value of the stakes £4,700.

Ormonde (trained at Kingsclere by John Porter) was bred at the Eaton Stud by his owner, the Duke of Westminster, and made his first public appearance as a two-year-old in a Post Sweepstakes of 200 sovs. each at the Second October Meeting at Newmarket, easily beating Warbler and Modwena, slight odds being laid upon the latter. At the Houghton Meeting he readily disposed of Oberon, Mephisto, and three other opponents in the Criterion Stakes, and a still more hollow win awaited him the next day in the Dewhurst Plate, in which he finished four lengths in front of his stable companion, Whitefriar, Murdoch being third, a head away. This completed his record last year, and his re-appearance this season was made in the Two Thousand Guineas, for which he was opposed by Minting, Mephisto, Saraband, St. Mirin, and Coracle, and they finished behind him in the order given, the judge's verdict being a couple of lengths in his favour. This performance has now been supplemented by his Derby victory, the Duke of Westminster's colt thus preserving the unbeaten certificate he previously held. Ormonde, besides an engagement in the Doncaster St. Leger, has liabilities in the Prince of Wales's Stakes, Twenty-eighth Biennial, Stakes Derby Stakes, St. James's Palace Stakes, Rous Memorial Stakes, Thirty-third Triennial Stakes and Hardwicke Stakes at Ascot; Gratwicke Stakes and Sussex Stakes at Goodwood; Doncaster Stakes (run at the September Meeting), Great Foal Stakes and St. Leger Stakes at Nowmarket First October, and Champion Stakes and Nowmarket Derby at the Second October. For 1887 he is enterd in the Rous Memorial Stakes and Hardwicke Stakes at Ascot.

On the Oaks day a Royal special train left Victoria Station for Epsom Downs at noon, conveying the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert Victor, who were attended by Colonel Teesdale. The following distinguished persons also travelled by the train:—The Duke and Duchess of Westminster, the Duchess of Manchester, Lord and Lady Cadogan, Lord Alington, Lord Londonderry and party, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, Sir Henry Kepple, Lord Valentia, Colonel Clark, Major Swaine, Mrs. Dickson and party, Mr. Albert Sasson and Mr. Reuben Sasson. It was half-past three before the great event of the day was decided; but the race was as much a foregone conclusion as the Derby. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Lord Rosebery, Lord Hastings, and Captain Machell went to the Paddock in order to see the horses saddled, and watched with much interest the preliminary canter in which the favourite, Miss Jummy, and Philosophy were most liked. There was much excitement when the cry of "They are off" was raised; Philosophy was the first off, and made play, followed by Altiora, Stormlight, and Braw Lass, with Miss Jummy, Sagitta, and Camelot next, and Cataract, Argo Navis, and Modwena the last three for about 200 yards, when Stormlight drew out, and at a slow pace made the running in front of Altiora, Sagitta and Braw Lass, with Day Dream, Cravate, Miss Jummy, and Philosophy next in a cluster, and Camelot at their heels, whilst Cataract brought up the rear. At the mile-post Stormlight was showing the way with a clear lead of Altiora, with Day Dream third, just in front of Sagitta, Cravate, and Miss Jummy, who were close together, clear of Philosophy, Modwena now being last. Three-quarters of a mile from home Altiora drew up to Stormlight, and improved the pace, the last-named pair being just clear of Day Dream, Braw Lass, Sagitta, and Miss Jummy, who were in a cluster, well in front of Philosophy, Cravote, and Argo Navis, Modwena still being last. No further change occurred down the hill, and Stormlight showed the way into the straight clear of Altiora and Sagitta, with Miss Jummy and Braw Lass next, and Philosophy heading the others. Stormlight was still leading a quarter of a mile from home clear of Braw Lass and Miss Jummy, with Philosophy and Cataract drawing up on the outside, and Argo Navis at the head of the remainder, until nearing the distance. Here Stormlight was beaten, and Miss Jummy rushed to the front, followed by Braw Lass, Philosophy, and Cataract, with Argo Navis rapidly drawing up. Philosophy and Cataract were the first beaten, and in the last hundred yards Argo Navis came with a rush and beat Braw Lass for second place, but the favourite held her own to the end, and won very cleverly by half a length.

Renewal of the Oaks Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h ft for three-yr-old fillies; 8st 10lbs each; the owner of the second filly to receive 300 sovs., and the third 150 sovs. out of the stakes. About a mile and a half, starting at the New High Level Starting Post. One hundred and thirty-eight subs.

Duke of Hamilton's b f Miss Jummy, by Petrarch—Lady Portland	J. Watts	1
Prince Soltykoff's b f Argo Navis, by New Holland—Meteor	T. Cannon	2
Mr A. Benholm's ch f Braw Lass, by See Saw—Louise Victoria	F. Webb	3
Lord Cadogan's b f Sagitta, by Kisber—Stray Shot	F. Barrett	0
Lord Ellesmere's b f Cataract, by Hampton—Corrie	G. Barrett	0
Lord Aldon's br f Stormlight, by Chevron—Light	A. White	0
Mr. T. Jennings' b f Cravate, by Tibthorpe—Sash	J. Goater	0
Mr. R. Peck's b f Philosophy, by Hermit—Alone's dam (car 8st 11lb)	F. Archer	0
Duke of Portland's b f Modwena, by Galopin—Moverina	C. Wood	0
Lord Rosebery's bl f Camelot, by Cremorne—Lynette	W. Lashmar	0
Sir R. Jardine's ch f Day Dream, by Adventurer—Fanny Day	J. Osborne	0
Mr. Hedwarth's ch f Altiora, by Glendale—Althea	J. Snowden	0

BETTING AT STARTING.

11 to 10agstMissJummy	25 to 1 agst Argo Navis
4 — 1 — Braw Lass	25 — 1 — Modwena
5 — 1 — Philosophy	33 — 1 — Cataract
1000 — 6 — Camelot	100 — 1 — Stormlight

PLACE BETTING.

5 to 2 on Miss Jummy	3 to 1 agst Argo Navis
6 — 4 — Braw Lass	4 — 1 — Modwena
5 — 4 agst Philosophy	6 — 1 — Cataract
3 — 1 — Camelot	

Time: 2 min. 54 2-5th secs.

THE CRUISE OF THE ALBATROS.

THE *North German Gazette* has received the following tidings from a correspondent in the South Sea Islands:—

The German cruiser *Albatros* arrived in the Bismarck Archipelago about the middle of February, and sailed quickly to the island of New Ireland, where the natives, who had been troublesome for a year past, had at last gone the length of murdering two white traders named Campbell and Carr. Two of Carr's murderers were seized, and a third was shot when trying to escape Campbell's murderers had fled far into the interior, and the first attempt to capture them failed. After a long trying march, some houses, canoes, and plantations were destroyed, and then the operations were destroyed, and then the operations were stopped for the time. In Kableman, the natives resisted, and a fortified village was stormed. After a short but fierce fight, a large number of natives were killed, and two sailors of the *Albatros* received spear-wounds which, however, were not dangerous. Several other landings were made, and the natives were punished.

After recoaling at Maturit, the *Albatros* sailed for the Gazelle Peninsula, to exact from some chiefs, in shell money, fines imposed upon them for small offences. A detachment marched inland to seize the chief Toviringe, of Port Weber. The chief's house was reached and surrounded; but a great crowd of natives gathered, and the white traders who accompanied the detachment advised the officer in command to let the chief alone for the present. A second detachment following next day was attacked by the natives, in dangerous ground, and several sailors were wounded. Soon, however, the swift and deadly fire of the Germans drove the natives away.

On the 9th and 10th March the *Albatros* bombarded some villages and plantations, and then sailed for New Ireland to fetch a detachment left there. Her crew succeeded in shooting several of Campbell's murderers. Then she returned to the Gazelle Peninsula. The chiefs Tolonglong and Toviringe were informed that they had to pay fines to the amount of 900 fathoms of shell money, and that they should have three days' grace to collect the sum. The natives refused and fled inland, whereupon the *Albatros* sailed back to Maturit to recoal, and then returned. Several more punishments of natives were inflicted, and on the 25th the ship returned to Maturit, whence she was to sail for Sydney on the 27th. The natives, however, do not seem to have learned their lesson yet, and it will probably have to be repeated.

A telegram from Kiel to the *Vossische Zeitung* states that in the fighting in the Bismarck Archipelago eight of the *Albatros's* men were wounded, and twenty-six savages killed; that Kapsu, in New Ireland, was destroyed, and Kerberkader, in New Britain, was bombarded; and that all the German wounded have recovered, except two.

THE FREE LOVE COMMUNITY.

THE death is announced from New York of Mr. John Humphrey Noyes, founder of the Oneida Free Love Community, in Madison county, New York. He had led a chequered career. Born at Battleborough, Vermont, in 1811, he graduated at Dartmouth College, and began the study of law. A great religious revival which broke out in Vermont, however, drew him within its influence, and, abandoning all other prospects, he entered Yale College to study theology. In 1833 he became a Congregational preacher, but soon afterwards imbibed the ideas of the Perfectionists. He advocated a return to community of goods, together with peculiar views on the marriage question. His licence to preach being withdrawn, he proceeded to establish a sect of his own and to found a colony at Putney, Vermont. He married a strong sympathizer with his views, Harriet Holton; but the citizens of Putney forcibly broke up the infant settlement. Noyes and his followers then retired to a secluded spot in Madison county, establishing themselves there in the year 1847. The company carried out there religious and social views, and acquired in course of time 600 acres of land. They also amassed a valuable property, estimated at 500,000 dols. The Free Love ideas became obnoxious, however, to the rest of the community; and, to avoid the legal suppression of his sect, Noyes advised the organization to give up complex marriages, which was done. But Noyes adhered to his doctrines in theory to the last, though he confessed that the world was not ripe for them.

THE BULGARIAN ELECTIONS.

THE Bulgarian and Roumelian elections have generally resulted in the return of Ministerialist candidates. In Bulgaria five Opposition members are reported as elected, as against 145 on the Government side. In Eastern Roumelia 137 Government candidates were returned and thirteen members of the Opposition. The Government majority is thus 282 to 18. The general result of the elections is (the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* remarks) that Prince Alexander remains absolutely master of Bulgaria and Roumelia. The collapse of the Zankoff party in Bulgaria as in Roumelia has been ludicrous. In the country districts the electors went to the poll in bands, singing "Long live Prince Alexander." In towns the election of the Government candidates was celebrated by illuminations. At Rustchuk the Russian Consul was jeered at as he walked through the streets, and this drove him home. When he was indoors, a large crowd gathered outside his house, calling upon him laughingly to come out and make a speech. A serious riot is reported from Jeni Zagra, in Eastern Roumelia, which has long been a centre of Russian agitation against Prince Alexander. The garrison, which consisted of twenty-one men, were insufficient, and in endeavouring to put down the riot, one officer was killed. The soldiers thereupon fired on the mob, and several persons were killed. Order was eventually restored with the assistance of neighbouring garrisons. The *Standard's* correspondent at Sophia says:—There is now little doubt that the plot against the Prince formed only part of a general conspiracy to create disturbances and produce anarchy throughout the country, and thus furnish a pretext for a Russian occupation which the Czar's representative at Philippopolis has been openly promising his adherents in the near future.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 16.

THE London Stock Exchange re-opened yesterday with an advance of ⅜ in Consols, which now stand at 101⅛, and French Rentes in Paris are ½ higher, at 110½. Bar Silver has declined ⅛d. per oz. to 44⅞d., but Indian Securities, both Sterling and Rupee, remain unchanged.

As regards Produce, the only telegraphic intelligence is the New York Cotton report, which shows no movement of any kind. Here the Cotton market is steady at former prices. Some demand prevails for Westerns, but owing to the high rates ruling in the district, sellers decline to contract for any quantity. Ready Saw-ginned has changed hands at Rs. 194½ for Good, but the available stock is insignificant.

The receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday were:—

GROWTH.	Cwts.	Equal F. P. Bales.
Dhollera	5,265	1,504
Bengals	1,600	457
Barsee and Nuggur	1,393	398
Western and Madras	613	175
Coompta and Dharwar	1,938	554
Persian	62	18
Sind	230	66
Total Day's Receipts	11,101	3,172
Total Receipts for 2 days (14th and 15th June)	41,599	11,886
Total Receipts since 1st Jan. 1886	4,410,218	1,260,072
Do. 1885	3,222,518	920,719

WHEAT is steadier with rather fewer sellers, the arrivals having contracted materially within the past day or two. For some descriptions an advance of a half-anna per cwt. is being asked, but we do not hear of its being paid. Quotations are:—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-0-6	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	" 3-15-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 3-15-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 3-14-6	"

In SEEDS there is no alteration in prices, and of both Linseed and Rapeseed receipts are tailing off with great rapidity. The following were the arrivals into Bombay yesterday:—

BY	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Gingellyseed.	Poppy Seed.	Groundnut.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Sea	...	...	..	..	...	..
B.B. & C.I.Ry.	19,005	3,184	8,235	33	2,298	..
G. I. P. Ry.	12,722	4,244	..	1,933	77	..
Total	31,727	7,428	8,235	1,966	2,375	...
Total for 2days.	133,946	25,040	27,100	3,745	3,027	...
Total for 1886 since 1st Jan	7,158,125	2,916,965	893,428	773,584	80,318	302,705
Do. 1885.	5,832,992	4,014,[illegible]99	1,053,470	990,421	...	..

FREIGHTS as a general rule show a slightly quieter tone, except for some of the North Continental ports, which still command 23s. 9d. The signs of the weather to-day, however, look like an interruption to shipping before long, and rates in that case will lack the support they have lately derived from free supplies of produce. We quote as follows:—

Liverpool	Ready	22s. 6d.
London	"	21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.
Open Charter	"	22s. 6d.
Havre	"	23s. 9d.
Dunkirk	"	23s. 0d. to 23s. 6d.
Antwerp	"	23s. 9d.
Genoa	"	32s. 6d. to 33s. 9d.
Trieste-Venice	"	31s. 3d. to 32s. 6d.

EXCHANGE has not altered to-day in any way, and except some little business in Bank Bills, there has been nothing at all doing. Sellers of Mercantile Bills have not been offering, and the market is in a state of suspended animation until the result of to-day's biddings for Council drafts is known. Closing quotations for ready bills are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 13-32d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5½d.	"
Credits "	1s. 5⅝d.	"
Francs "	1·85½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is a shade quieter again to-day, Fours for cash having receded to Rs. 97 7-16 Fours-and-a-half are unchanged at Rs. 101.

SHARES show very little movement. The rates for Spinning and Weaving Companies are in some few cases the turn dearer, Orientals having advanced Rs. 2½, Alliance, Manockjee Petit, Khatao Muckonjee and Queen Rs. 5 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	722½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£62
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	120

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	125	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co.	200	5,000	1,050	—	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co.	111	5,000	1,000	70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	100	1,700

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,010
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	480
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,090
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	200	Rs. 16	180
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	195
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	660
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	150
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,350
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,025
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 15	650
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	240
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	115
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	440
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	600	600	—	560
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	167½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	525
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	600
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	670

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	465
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	—	11
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	360
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	740
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	490
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	...	2
Bo.Cotton Mf'g Co.,Ld.	600	500	500	...	470
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	990
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850d
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	692½
Connaught Mills	810	500	500	..	660
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	670
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	960
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	30
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,160
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	737½
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	670
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	50	..	105
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	950
Hinganghat Mill Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	50	Rs. 25	965
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 46	480
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,250
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	612½
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	..14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,200	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,152½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,010
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	935
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	157
Madras United	500	500	1,000	Rs. 125	2,725
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	750
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	20	1,415xd
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	182½
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xd.
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	575
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		675
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	—	935
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	580
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	—	202½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	95
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	975
Ripon	841	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	960
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,345x
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	770
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	425
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	285
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S.&M. Company	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	830
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

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EUROPE.

DEATH.

COX—May 23, at Clifton, Surg-Gen C L Cox, Ret. List Bengal Army.

DICEY—May 22, at Champion-hill, Capt W T Y Dicey, late of Calcutta, of the H E I C S, 69.

LEWIS—May 18, at Shifnal, Catharine, widow of Capt K H Lewis, of Rangoon.

LEY—May 26, at Leamington, Eliza Smith, widow of Col J M Ley, late Madras Horse Artillery.

MACDONALD—May 22, at West Kensington, Major-Gen, J M MacDonald, late Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

OLDERSHAW—May 6, at sea, between Bombay and Aden, on returning home with her husband, wife of Brig-Gen C E Oldershaw, C B, R A, recently com. the District at Belgaum.

PENNELL—May 18, at Southsea, H Pennell, late Ceylon C S, 89.

PUCKLE—May 22, killed by a fall from the Cornettes de Bise, Savoie, Charles, son of R K Puckle, late Mad C S, 18.

TEMPLE—May 23, at Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, C Temple, late Judge of the Supreme Court, Ceylon, 76.

YOUNG—May 23, at Sutherland-avenue, wife of W Young, B C S, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

UPPER BURMA.

DEATH.

MACCARTIE—May 12, at Bhamo, Upper Burma, from the effects of a wound received in action on the 8th May, Lieutenant J. Fitzgerald MacCartie, Durham Light Infantry, attached to the 26th P I.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SPENCER—June 16, at "The Towers," Middle Colaba, the wife of Frank A. Spencer, of a son.

DEATH.

VICCAJEE—June 16, at Secunderabad, Rustomjee Viccajee, Esq., late Suder Talookdar and Pensioner in His Highness the Nizam's Service, aged 65 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—June 11, at 27, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of Robert Allen, of a son.

FABRE-TONNERRE—June 10, at Purneah, the wife of C Fabre-Tonnerre, Esq, Bengal Police, of a daughter.

MUNRO—June 9, at Peermaad, the wife of J D Munro, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LEISHMAN—ABRAHAM—June 9, at St Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev A A Williams, M A, Thomas Leishman, to Mercy, only daughter of D V Abraham, of Bellary.

DEATHS.

MACKENZIE—At Purneah, Lullvechownee, died of a lingering illness of four months, Charles Edward Mackenzie, aged 23 years, 7 months and 27 days, the only dearly beloved son of Mr W Mackenzie.

OGLEY—June 8, at Rawal Pindi, Arthur Wilfred, son of Lewis and Ellen Ogley, Transport Department, aged 11 months.

STONEHEWER—June 1?, at Madras, Meredith Spry, youngest son of E H Stonehewer, Bank of Madras, aged 9 months and 26 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1886.

THE appearance, in book form, with some poetical and other additions to them, of the letters which Mr. Edwin Arnold addressed from India to the *Daily Telegraph* last cold weather would be the leading incident of the Indian book season, if India had a book season of its own. For Mr. Arnold is happy in this, above most travellers, that the peoples whom he has visited have been almost as much interested in him as he in them. The remembrance of that pleasant personality which figured in so many of our cold weather assemblies last season will long linger in places far apart in India. Mr. Arnold's only regret, indeed, need be that to so many "Indian sisters dear, so many unknown brothers," to the "lakhs of true friends" from whom he parted last March, "India Revisited," with all its graceful and kindly appreciations of them, must remain a closed book. Is there no means by which its glowingly appreciative pages can be unfolded before the people whose praises they tell with such sustained enthusiasm? Others have seen the Indian peoples, and have told them and the rest of the world what they have thought of the sight; but there could be no more generous ministration to a nation's self-love than that which Mr. Arnold has paid in the records of his journeyings through these lands. No one, truly, was better fitted for the task of pleasantly saying pleasant things about India. He had for years lived amid the song and sacred story of the country, and the poet who comes to the scene of his day dreams is nearly certain to be either enraptured or disillusionized. It is enough to say that Mr. Arnold was not disillusionized. A man who comes to the land of the Mahabharata and the Bhagavad-Gita with a heart attuned to the sounds of all its songs comes here as the victim of a delicious subjectivity whose charms the rest of the world may envy. The India that he chiefly sees is the India not of the Blue Books and the newspapers—not the India of two hundred and fifty millions of people, of whom forty millions are underfed—but the India of the Vedas, of the heroic age, of the age when the gods walked with men—of any and every age but those which John Company and the British Raj have left their mark upon, and of which Dr. Hunter, with not quite so pleasant effects as those achieved by Mr. Arnold, has taken diligent statistical record. We are not sorry that this delightfully unpractical contribution has been made to a literature in which Dryasdust has at all times had far too free a hand. Life is many-sided, and it is the poets and the poets alone who see its brightest facets.

No one, at all events, could make India more interesting to its inhabitants and the rest of the world than Mr. Arnold, for no one is in fuller sympathy with its literary and human side than he. Sir James Caird, of course, in his book on "The Land and the People," admirably interpreted to English politicians the economic and the agrarian elements of Indian life. But the pleasanter side of a nation's life has little to do with economy and agriculture, and perhaps even less with politics. And the most human and sympathetic of economists could never have put himself in as close sympathy with the abiding and unchanging aspects of Indian life as this latest of our literary visitors, who gave no thought to agrarian problems, but was sufficiently *en rapport* with the genius of the predominant faith to be able to put in a graceful apology for *suttee*; who never mentions bimetallism and the fall in exchange, but who rejoices because in a morning's shikaring near Palitana he came across the eight things which make a lucky day for Hindus—a brindled cow, a still pool, the sun, a rich person, a prince, a priest, a giver of rice, and a pretty woman. Depend upon it, this is the sort of man to make India interesting to the English and even to make them love the country and its people when our gifted and eloquent political delegates are voted dull fellows. Mr. Arnold has been the victim of some not unkindly merry-making because he devotes a *genre* picture of a most attractive kind to a woman not less known for her crimson and blue saree than for her being "the lowest of the low for caste and function." But after all, the picture only shows how close is the sympathy which binds him to India and to everything that is Indian. We have gone as carefully through his book as time would permit, and we believe that the only thing in India of which he speaks otherwise than lovingly is the mosquito, which so far as we know has not yet conquered the affection of any visitor to these shores. Even the nautch has charms for him which it possesses for no one whose eye and ear has not been seduced by it from the undiscriminating days of infancy. He "entirely enjoys it," and cannot understand how people find it tedious. With him it seems to be not a matter of intellectual discipline, such as that to which people who know little of music and care less submit themselves when they assist at a symphony or a prelude of Bach, and then persuade themselves and their neighbours that they have enjoyed it. Nothing of the kind. His recipe is to "orientalize the attention into a contented dreamy state"—a plan which for anything we can see ought to reconcile one as much to the croaking chorus of the bull frogs in the monsoon nights, to the premature matins of the Indian crow, to the toughness of Indian mutton and chicken, or the stinging discipline of prickly heat. A "contented dreamy state" would be a happy escape from the exasperations of a life thus conditioned, and we are thankful to Mr. Arnold for having told us of it. But how, by the way, are we to apply it to the present unhappy condition of the rupee?

It must not be made a charge against Mr. Arnold that he has in this delightful volume applied optimism *à outrance* to the problems of Indian life. We get pessimism *à outrance* often enough, and are in no great need of a Devil's Advocate against India, the Indian people, and the people who rule over them. If everything is not for the best in the best of all possible Indias, as he wants us all to think, everything surely is not for the worst. It is a pleasant thing to be told of Mr. Grant Duff, for instance, that in addition to exhibiting unexampled love for botany, he has governed the Madras Presidency with enlightened devotion for five years. We have heard so much about the other side that one welcomes this testimony to Mr. Grant Duff's devotion to his gubernatorial work, without being inquisitive as to his success. Mr. Arnold's large-hearted universalism teaches him to find good in everything, including the present political condition of the Madras Presidency, and excluding only the mosquitoes which troubled him at Tuticorin. It is to be envied, rather than deprecated—at all events while it remains a scarce commodity. And, of course, this genial kindly spirit could have no more fascinating or more competent exponent. He does not tell us so, but we suspect that when he chatted with the toothless old pundit at Panipat about the decisive battles that had been fought on the plains outside the city, he made a much more liberal contribution to the discussion than his host. And so it was throughout his journeyings. Wherever he went he seems to have been in sympathy and knowledge more Indian than the Indians, and in Ceylon not less Buddhist than the Buddhists. When we hear that Mr. Bosworth Smith, in gratitude for his scholarly apology for Mahomet, is prayed for in many an African mosque, we need be surprised at no honour that the Buddhists of Ceylon paid to Mr. Arnold, or at no gratitude which may be shown him by those Hindu crowds, bathing, in rejoicing confidence of salvation, with whom he almost seems to mingle in prayer and sympathy. To many of us it may seem difficult to comprehend all this. To them the best advice that can be given is "do not try." Mr. Arnold brought the "poet's soul" to India, and there are those to whom a poet before whom the author of the "Light of Asia" would bow has addressed the caution, "Thou canst not fathom it." But the better elements in the mind and heart of the two countries will be brought close together by this most attractive effort to exhibit the poetry, the grace, the picturesqueness of Indian life. It is not put forward as a contribution to the political questions of the day, whether Indian or Anglo-Indian. We cannot solve them by repeopling the plains of India with the creations of the Vedas, or by putting on canvas groups and scenes warm with a colour and a life to which the unsympathetic eye is blind. We do not turn to Homer when in doubt about the right way of dealing with Greek frontier problems. But Europe would think much less of Greece than she does if no poet had sung the glories of her ancient days, and England thinks the more of India for the attractive presentation of what is best in her past and her present which Mr. Edwin Arnold has laid before his reader.

WE are glad to hear that a *modus vivendi* has been found whereby it is hoped that the controversy which has for some time been agitating the members of the Poona Gymkhana, and the members of Bombay and Poona society interested in the newly-erected Poona Assembly Rooms has been set at rest, and that the basis of a final amalgamation agreed upon which will secure the future of the Assembly Rooms, and be satisfactory to the members of the older institution. At a very fully attended meeting of the Gymkhana on Tuesday, the resolution was taken to amalgamate with the new Assembly Rooms on the conditions —first, that members of the Gymkhana shall not be liable in any way for debts or responsibilities arising out of the Assembly Rooms building, and second, that this immunity from responsibility shall be provided for in the rules of the new Club and in the deeds or other formal documents which may be drawn up to carry out the amalgamation. Club affairs are usually private, but the amalgamation of two bodies embracing so large a section of society as these two can hardly perhaps be so considered; and we may therefore say that the resolution arrived at appears to be the best that was possible under the circumstances. From a memorandum put forward by the Assembly Rooms Committee, which we reprint in another place, it would appear that the business proceedings connected with the management of the affair have hardly been in all respects quite what one might have expected from experienced officials high in various branches of the public service. However, all parties have probably learnt a lesson, and the laxity which has to some extent marked the early stages of the enterprise will now, it may be hoped, give place to a judicious care to carry out the amalgamation in a business like manner, and in a fair spirit to all the interests concerned. The Gymkhana has apparently consented to a revision of the arrangement previously entered into with the Assembly Rooms which practically involves an enhancement of terms. This generosity has been actuated and is justified by the knowledge that the promoters of the Assembly Rooms have been animated in their proceedings by public spirit and a single desire to promote the social interests of the important station which is the monsoon capital of the Presidency. The accession of the members of the Gymkhana in a body will give the debenture-holders their best chance of realizing the moderate and fair dividends to which they are entitled. It remains to see that the terms on which this accession is made are honorably conformed to and secured, and that the members of the Gymkhana are not involved in any additional responsibilities by reason of the amalgamation. The committees on both sides and the solicitors will doubtless see to this, and we, and all who can hope to visit Poona in the rains, may well wish the new institution a prosperous future.

IN the Australian Colonies, the disappointment experienced at the unsuccessful start made by their cricketers in the fifth campaign in England has been mitigated by the consolation that the defeats of their representatives is attributable not so much to the skill of the home teams as to the forbidding character of their climate. Those who have watched with sympathy the interesting venture made by the Parsee team may similarly console themselves for the inferior display made by the visitors from India. That they have received the warmest of welcomes in the English cricket field is evident from the character of the entertainments which are being extended to them on every hand, and of which Lord Sheffield's hospitality is only typical. The Bombay team could not have made their *debut* under kindlier auspices than with the arrangements made for their introduction to the cricketing world on the sward of Sheffield Park, whose noble owner has so sturdily championed the game in the south of England, and who has loyally stood by the county in which is situated his delightful seat when its cricketing fortunes were at lowest ebb. The eleven which Lord Sheffield pitted against the Australian team a fortnight earlier was entirely different from that which our Parsee cricketers faced for the first time last month on English ground, save for the presence of Shaw, who is attached to the Sussex Club. Indeed Lord Sheffield on the second occasion seems principally to have selected his champions from the county which the Parsee team will later in the season have an opportunity of meeting on their own ground. With the elaborate preparations made for their reception, and the anxious desire of their host to further the interests of the game, it was a thousand pities that what promised to be a keenly interesting contest should have been so spoilt by the rain. Only a day's play was possible, and the draw was greatly in favour of the home team, more accustomed to a wicket described as being in a dreadfully sloppy condition, even during the brief interval when play was at all practicable. The dismissal of the home eleven for 142 runs was by no means a discreditable achievement, and confirms the opinion of the critics that the Parsees are stronger in bowling than in defence. Only the previous week a Sussex team, including such first-class players as Messrs. R. T. Ellis, G. N. Wyatt and W. Humphreys, who were also among the Parsees' opposing team, administered a thrashing to the M. C. C., with the redoubtable W. G. Grace at the head of the eleven. The Bombay team were apparently completely disheartened by the continuance of the rain, when they were called on to meet the formidable team got together at Lord's. The *Sportsman*, and other journals which are closely following the performances of the visitors, give them credit nevertheless for pluckiness in attack under disadvantageous circumstances, the sodden ground telling against anything like effective bowling. In their batting the Parsees seem to have completely collapsed, and it was only by the leniency of their opponents that they did not cut a still more sorry figure than is indicated by a single innings defeat with 224 runs to spare. Interest has, however, evidently been aroused in their performances. Although so far both the teams from this side the Suez Canal have had good reason to believe that "the rain it raineth every day" during the cricketing season, these companions in misfortune may yet be trusted to render a good account of themselves before long on a dry wicket.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 28.

MR. GLADSTONE has played his last card by offering to withdraw his Home Rule Bill and bring in a new Bill in an autumn session, if only the Liberal party will first pander to his self-esteem by enabling him to carry the second reading. His friends boast that by his speech at yesterday's meeting in the Foreign Office he succeeded in converting a sufficient number of waverers to ensure him a majority, variously estimated at from 6 to 20, and this is also the opinion of the Irish Nationalists, one of whom said to me quite joyously last night, that they now felt quite safe about the division. It is, however, the interest of Mr. Gladstone's partisans to affect a confidence which they may not really feel. Perhaps the safest opinion given about the matter is that of the highest authority in the House, who told a member of the Government that he had never known so many fluctuations of feeling as there are with regard to this Bill, and that he did not believe anyone could tell what would be the result of the division till the paper with the numbers on it was handed to the tellers at the table. There is much more speculation, and almost as much betting, on the subject as about the Derby. Mr. Labouchere, who has taken a very active part in the negotiations for the reunion of the Liberal party, has a large stake at issue, having freely backed his opinion that Mr. Gladstone will win. Indeed, it is a curious circumstance that the two members for Northampton, Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Bradlaugh, are now the chief pillars of the Ministerial party. Whether their support is a thing for Mr. Gladstone to congratulate himself upon is another matter. I do not myself believe that Mr. Gladstone's concessions have made so much difference as many persons imagine. They can deceive nobody who did not wish to be deceived, and the men who have announced their conversion were known to be only waiting for an opportunity of magnifying their importance by seeming to yield a reluctant assent to the personal entreaties of the Prime Minister. I had a long conversation after the meeting with a member whom I may describe as a typical waverer, and who assured me that, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, he had not yet quite absolutely made up his mind to vote for the second reading. But, he continued, Gladstone had gone a great way to meet his objections to the Bill by declaring that a practicable plan had been found for keeping the Irish members at Westminster to legislate on Imperial affairs, and, above all, by granting time for further consideration and discussion. Practically, the present Bill is abandoned, and, urged my friend, it is of the greatest importance to the Unionists to get six months' time in which to educate the public mind. A wave of opinion in favour of Gladstonism is, he thinks, sweeping over the country, and it will be a gain to us all to await its subsidence. These considerations of expediency might perhaps all be summed up in the one conclusion, that my friend dislikes the idea of an immediate dissolution. So do I, for that matter. So do a majority of members of the present Parliament, who are naturally disgusted at the idea of having to undergo all the drudgery and expense of a fresh election seven months only after having won their seats. It is possible to pay too high a price even for the honour of being a member of Parliament, and living night after night in an atmosphere of sewer-gas, and there are many members who will forego their chance of re-election rather than submit to a new contest. Still, even the threat that he will immediately dissolve Parliament if he is beaten, will not, I hope and believe, deter a majority of the House from doing their duty. Those who vote for the second reading will, says Mr. Gladstone, merely affirm the general principle that it is desirable to establish in Ireland a legislative body for the conduct of Irish as distinguished from Imperial affairs. Now, it seems impossible to make this distinction, and certainly Mr. Gladstone has failed so far to define it clearly. Again, what the Government seeks is to establish not merely a separate legislature, but a separate executive in Ireland. Mr. Childers, with much simplicity, admitted the other evening that this grant of executive authority, of what would practically be the supreme and paramount control over the whole administration of the country, is accepted by the Irish Nationalists as affording a more than sufficient compensation for the loss of some of the legislative powers enjoyed by Grattan's Parliament. I should think so. It means millions of money in their pockets, and the privilege of thwarting any and every act of the so-called Imperial legislature of which they may disapprove. This tearing to pieces of the Executive Government of the United Kingdom is the real danger involved in the Bill, and Mr. Gladstone would appear from his speech to be unconscious of its existence. Again, the Bill is simply a measure of coercion against the Protestants of Ireland, whom it would reduce from the condition of free citizens of the United Kingdom to that of bondsmen of a provincial and tributary Parliament at Dublin. Mr. Gladstone said not a word about Ulster yesterday, and it is obvious, therefore, that he had no serious intention of trying to conciliate Mr. Chamberlain, but merely wished to detach some of the member for Birmingham's followers from him. The number of members present at the meeting barely exceeded 200, leaving about 130 Liberals to be accounted for. Of these the Unionists still calculate that 80 will join the Conservatives in voting for the rejection of the Bill, making a total strength of 330 against the second reading, while others will abstain from voting. The division, therefore, should be a very close thing; but a majority of even one vote will serve Mr. Gladstone's purpose by enabling him to remain in office for six months longer.

The uncertainty prevailing in the House last night as to the exact purport of Mr. Gladstone's speech created a very general disinclination to go on with the debate till to-day, and the Parnellites purposely spun out the discussion on the renewal of the Arms Bill until, with the aid of the bad smells, they induced the House to consent to an early adjournment. The interest of the debate has not been well sustained, though Mr. Finlay, a hard-headed, able Scotch barrister, made a most successful speech against the Bill last Friday, analyzing the measure with the most remorseless logic, and exposing all its weak points. Mr. Bryce made the best defence of the Bill that has yet been heard from the Ministerial benches. He is a fluent, lively speaker, and has studied the whole question of Home Rule with a thoroughness of which his colleagues are quite incapable. But he, too, like Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Stansfeld, bases his argument for the Bill on the supposed incapacity of the English democracy to maintain a firm system of Government for any lengthened period. The democracy, it is urged, will never agree to coerce the Irish Nationalists. This is doubtful. The very men, however, who make these declarations are at the same time ready to assure us that the democracy are perfectly willing to coerce Ulster till the end of time into submission to the will of the Parnellite majority.

By the form of his circular inviting to the Foreign Office only such Liberals as accept the principle of Home Rule for Ireland, Mr. Gladstone has deliberately excommunicated Lord Hartington and his friends. But for this result the Whigs were quite prepared. Indeed, they had previously formed themselves into a distinct political association, corresponding to the "Centre Party" in Continental Legislatures. This party is very strong, very rich, very determined. Nearly every man who subscribed to the Electoral fund of the Liberal party has joined it, and it will, if Parliament be dissolved now, fight with all its energy against the return of Separatist candidates by English and Scotch constituencies. The Liberal party has, therefore, been finally broken up by Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Chamberlain, who is much more farseeing than his friends, has urged them to make common cause with the Liberal Unionists; but hitherto his representations have failed, and the consequence is that the Chamberlain section of Radicals form a detached and badly organized group, which may be split up into individual fragments by the cajoleries and threats of the Prime Minister. Had Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain been able to form a close alliance, the Bill would have been thrown out by a large majority. Mr. Fletcher Moulton, Q.C., who was jestingly known as "Chamberlain's Attorney-General," has set the example of desertion to the Ministerial camp. Without the walls of Parliament, however, the opposition to Home Rule is daily increasing in strength. I hear from all parts of Scotland precisely opposite accounts of the state of public feeling to that with which Mr. Gilbert Beith tried to encourage the Gladstonites yesterday. In Lancashire the Liberal party is hopelessly split up, and the Irish will discover that the influence of Irish residents in turning the scale at elections on this issue is *nil*. Another remarkable illustration of the course of intelligent opinion on the question is afforded by the letter of Mr. Spurgeon, who was supposed to be a thick-and-thin supporter of Mr. Gladstone, but who now says that the scheme is as full of dangers and difficulties as if it had been conceived by a madman. This letter signifies a transfer to the side of the Unionists of a large and powerful section of those Nonconformists whom Mr. Gladstone once spoke of as the backbone of the Liberal party. On the other hand, Mr. Joseph Arch assures the Prime Minister that he has the agricultural labourers with him, and on this support he appears to rely for success at the polls.

I have just heard of a gratifying instance of the progress which Bi-metallism is making in this country. The Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade, after considering the answers sent in by the experts to whom its circular letter asking for information on the subject was addressed, has, by a majority of 12 to 4, agreed to ask the Government to appoint a Special Commission to take *viva voce* evidence, on account of the great complexity and urgency of the question.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, 7 P.M.

We have had a lively and amusing scene in the House this evening, Sir M. H. Beach having moved the adjournment for the purpose of commenting upon the Prime Minister's address to his friends, and trying to extract from him a more distinct and definite statement of his intentions with regard to future procedure than he has yet given. Sir Michael taunted the Government with having reduced the Bill to an abstract resolution, and described it as being nothing more now than a manoeuvre designed to ensure the continuance in office of the present Government for nine months longer. Mr. Gladstone appealed, with his usual solemnity of manner, to the purity of his motives, which stood in no need, he said, of justification before the country; but he declined to be drawn into any further disclosures, merely reiterating his declaration that the Government would not depart by a hair's breadth from the scope and purpose of the Bill. Lord Randolph Churchill, who was in his best form, made a capital debating reply to the Prime Minister, pointing out that it was essential for the House to know if the Government meant to merely adjourn the session till the autumn or to have an entirely new session then to discuss a new Bill. Many members, he contended, would be induced to vote for the second reading in the latter case who would not in the former; and he charged Mr. Gladstone with speaking with two voices, and trying to jockey and hocus the House of Commons. Sir William Harcourt was as reticent as his chief, alleging that no definite information could be given till the second reading stage had been passed and the Queen's pleasure taken. It was noticeable that, when Lord Randolph challenged the Government to try an immediate dissolution, and get the verdict of the constituencies, all the cheering came from the Conservative side. The Liberals did not like the suggestion at all.

J. M. M.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SICKNESS AT ASSOUAN.

WADY HALFA, JUNE 15.

There is much sickness among the British troops at Assouan. No less than 150 men have lately died of enteric fever, and 700 invalids are going to Cairo

THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The Conservative party will put forward a candidate to contest Midlothian in their interest at the forthcoming election in opposition to Mr. Gladstone.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Bombay mails of the 25th ultimo were delivered in London yesterday.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 16.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Peshawur, with the English mails of the 4th instant, left here for Bombay at 1 a.m. to-day.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

General Chesney arrives on the 27th.

Colonel Chapman goes to Europe on Saturday; Colonel Lockhart, of the Gilgit Mission, officiates for him.

Major Moore, Military Secretary, is appointed to the charge of the Gunpowder Factory at Madras, *vice* Colonel Kitchen, resigned.

THE COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT DEPARTMENTS.

It is anticipated that the Transport and Commissariat Departments will shortly be amalgamated. Colonel Clifford of the Transport is expected out soon, Captain Yaldwyn meanwhile carrying on his duties.

CAPT. DUNSFORD KILLED.

Captain Dunsford was killed by dacoits in Burma.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 15.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left Suez on the morning of the 15th instant.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper		69⅞
4½ „	„	72½
3 „	Consols for account	101⅛
3½ „	Sterling Loan	100⅝
4½ „	French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver		44⅞

Arrivals—Victory, Empire, Liscard, Europa, Amana and Gulf of Venice.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, June 15.

10 p.m.	86·1

WEDNESDAY, June 16.

6 a.m.	84·6
10 a.m.	83·5
2 p.m.	86·7
4 p.m.	86·6

THE *Deccan Times* hears that Mr. Seymour Keay does not intend to try his luck at the forthcoming elections.

THE Bala Sahib of Indore, on being invested with the powers of Government, has held a durbar at which he received the State officials and made a speech of a moderate and conciliatory tone, which has been greatly appreciated.

THE latest accounts from Cawnpore of Maharaja Sindhia's health are very serious. His Highness has been moved to the house of Colonel Wheeler, late Cantonment Magistrate, on the banks of the Ganges.

IT is intended to lay a line of telegraph at once from Hurnai to Sungawi, a village on one of the southern passes leading into the Bori Valley, to facilitate rapid communication with the troops to the north of the Hurnai Railway line.

NEWS from the Boundary Commission, dated a fortnight back, shows Colonel Lockhart's party to have overcome all their difficulties on the snowy slopes of the Hindu Kush. At one time their stores ran short, and they had to use those collected for Colonel Ridgeway in Wakhan.

THE Allahabad paper says that private letters received from England, dated the 21st May, speak of Sir Charles Macgregor as better and stronger, and relieved from immediate danger. Moreover, the best medical opinions hope for much from careful treatment. Sir Charles was undoubtedly alarmingly ill after his arrival home, but an operation which he underwent gave him great relief, and a permanent improvement in his condition seems to have followed.

THE Sind-Sagar strategical frontier railway is making rapid progress, ninety miles having been laid from Shere Shah opposite Mooltan on an alignment parallel with the left bank of the Indus. The rails have been laid at three miles a day, the ground being very easy.

IN connection with the general scheme of frontier railways, it will be remembered that the Secretary of State sanctioned last year the making of the Sind-Pishin Railway as far as Chaman on the Kandahar side of the Khojah. It is now stated that owing to financial pressure work will not for the present be carried on past Shah Ahmed, where the new entrenched position is to be made; but an iron bridge will be thrown across the Lora river in front of the position. The delay will, we hope, result in a really good alignment being found further westwards, so as to overcome the difficulties which the Khojak Range presents.

MR. JUSTICE WILSON's judgment in the Bruce Legacy Case was delivered in the Calcutta High Court on Saturday. His Lordship decided against the claims of the various religious bodies which contended for shares in the bequests of the late Misses Sarah and Mary Anne Bruce, and directed that the funds bequeathed by the two ladies should be combined for the purpose of establishing an institution, to be called the "Bruce Institution," for the education and maintenance of Eurasian and half-caste female children, in particular of orphans and those deserted by their parents. The girls are to be between five and ten years of age, and are to receive such an education as is ordinarily given in Primary and Middle Schools under the Revised Code. To that end they are to be placed in boarding-schools selected by the governors of the institution, who will have regard to their religion and other material circumstances in making the selection, and will reserve to themselves a general power of inspection and supervision.

THE quantity of tea exported from China and Japan to Great Britain from the opening of the season to the 20th of May, was 2,545,366 lbs., as compared with 2,247,875 lbs. exported during the corresponding period of last year.

THE Portuguese Government have received a telegram from Rome announcing the revision of the articles of the Concordat between the Vatican and Portugal. By the revised Concordat the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Primate of Goa is defined partially doing away in favour of Portugal with the double jurisdiction hitherto exercised over the Roman Catholic communities in British India by the Primate of Goa and the Vicars-Apostolic. This settlement of a question which at one time threatened a diplomatic rupture between the two Governments may satisfy both; but England (the Lisbon correspondent of the *Times* remarks) can hardly view with satisfaction an arrangement placing ecclesiastical patronage within an important portion of her dominions in the hands of a foreign ay Power. As the correspondent understands, Portugal possesses, by the Concordat, through the Primate of Goa, power to establish new sees in India.

ACCORDING to a Reuter's telegram from Tientsin, the Chinese Government is apprehensive that, unless the proportions of Mr. Macaulay's proposed mission to Thibet are reduced, it will encounter serious difficulties from the Thibetans, notwithstanding the instructions sent from Peking to the Chinese Resident at Lhassa. The telegram says:—

> In fact, it is already reported that the Thibetans, hearing of the large suite and escort who are to accompany Mr. Macaulay, have taken fright, and will not allow the mission to pass from British Indian territory into Thibet. It was not foreseen in Chinese official quarters that the *personnel* of the mission would be so numerous and important, and it is pointed out that no preparations have been made at Lhassa to receive so large a party. Moreover, Mr. Macaulay, when at Peking, gave the Chinese Government to undestand that the objects of the proposed mission were purely commercial, and he was provided with official letters accordingly. The Peking Government, therefore, recommends that the mission, as a first essay, should be reduced to the proper proportions of a commercial mission, in which case Mr. Macaulay would be accompanied by a commercial expert and an unpretentious escort, in order to ensure a friendly reception from the Thibetans. In this way, the Chinese Government points out, suspicion would be allayed and a caravan trade route opened; and, once that is effected, scientific men would have ample subsequent opportunities of studying the country.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Times*, in mentioning the fact that Mr. Justice Scott was spending a week in Egypt, said:—"It is regrettable that his long experience of this country cannot be utilized in the office of successor to Mr. Justice West."

AN incident has just terminated in Egypt which at one moment threatened to embroil the relations between Egypt and France. A Reuter's despatch gives the following account of the affair:—"Certain descendants of Sheik Suleiman, who came to Egypt a century ago, recently claimed French protection; and the French Consul-General, deeming their papers to be in order, issued to them one year certificates of protection. The Egyptian Government, however, refused to recognise these certificates, maintaining that the individuals concerned were Turkish subjects, and finally decided that the matter must be referred to the Porte. The French Consul-General thereupon wrote to the Egyptian Ministry that his personal responsibility was engaged, and that unless the provisional certificate—which, however, should not be held to prejudice the principle—were recognised within forty-eight hours, he would request the French Government to recall him. Nubar Pasha then signified by letter that in view of this threat no choice was left to the Egyptian Government but to recognise the provisional certificate granting French protection until May 1 next year to the descendants of Sheik Suleiman."

ON the day that the mail left London, the Government Whips anticipated the carrying of the second reading of the Home Rule Bill by a majority of from six to ten.

MR. SPURGEON, writing to a correspondent at Cardiff about Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, says:—"I feel especially the wrong proposed to be done to our Ulster brethren. What have they done to be thus cast off? The whole scheme is as full of dangers and absurdities as if it came from a madman, and yet I am sure Mr. Gladstone believes he is only doing justice and acting for the good of all. I consider him to be making one of those mistakes which can only be made by great and well-meaning men."

ACCORDING to the latest statement of the War Ministry, the Russian army on a peace footing numbers 514,000 infantry, 60,000 cavalry, 20,000 engineers, and 77,000 artillery with 1,640 guns. Besides these there are 47,000 Cossacks. The reserves ready to be called out in case of mobilisation number 1,500,000. The health of the men has improved during the last few years, but is still very unsatisfactory.

THE number of persons treated hitherto by M. Pasteur to avert hydrophobia exceeds 1,100. Four more Russians have arrived in Paris to be under his care. M. Pasteur has received a telegram from the Russian doctor who accompanied to Paris the nineteen Russians whose treatment for wolf-bites lately excited so much notice, stating that all his patients are now in perfect health. The subscriptions to the Pausteur Institute amount to upwards of 1,000,000 fr.

ALL German officers staying in France have (the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says) been ordered immediately to return to Germany. Those who are in the country for the purpose of learning French may, however, go to French Switzerland. This order is a result of the new French law regarding spies, which, it is believed, will render the position of Germans in France very unpleasant. The Paris correspondent of the same paper says that the order will cause much ill-feeling in France.

M. DE LESSEPS has submitted to the Superior Technical Commission on the Panama Canal the questions submitted by the French Government, and in reply to the first the Commission has unanimously affirmed that there is no insurmountable difficulty to the canal being constructed without locks.

COLONEL HERBINGER, who led the French troops on the occasion of their retreat from Lang-son, died recently at his mother's residence in Paris.

THE *Journal Officiel* publishes some interesting statistics concerning the number of applications for divorce made between the 27th of July 1884, the day on which divorce was re-established in France, and the 31st of December of the same year. During that period, 1,773 divorce cases came before the Divorce Court, but out of that total 1,649 cases were for the transformation of legal separations into decrees of divorce. Notwithstanding the adoption of divorce, the number of demands for legal separations in 1884 was not so much smaller, as might have been anticipated. In that year there were 3,660 demands for separation, whereas in 1883 there were 3,714.

THE eruption of Mount Etna continues with great violence, and the population are terrified by tremendous subterranean noises. The streams of lava have caused great destruction.

CAPTAIN STRACHAN, a New Guinea explorer, has arranged to head an exploratory party to Netherlands India, New Guinea, and the Islands of the Malayan Archipelago, and will leave Sydney on a twelve months' voyage. A scientific and collecting party of gentlemen will probably accompany him. Under the Dutch Residence Act explorers are able, subject to certain conditions, to acquire land from the natives in the portion of New Guinea which is possessed by Holland.

THE *Melbourne Argus* says that the sum of £1,116 has been raised for a subscription testimonial to Dr. Moorhouse, the ex-Bishop of Melbourne, and now Bishop of Manchester.

THE Princess Beatrice has paid a long visit to the "Colonies" and made some more purchases at the Indian Palace. All the natives, who were celebrating the festival of the "Bakr Eed," were drawn up in their best clothes, and permitted to see her, as a novel addition to their innocent merry-making. On the 29th June there will be a special fête at the Crystal Palace in honour of the Colonial and Indian Commissioners. Two hundred and fifty guests are to dine in the Concert Room; the six military bands belonging to the Household regiments are to be massed in the central transept; his Grace of Abercorn will represent the Reception Committee; the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs will go in state; and the set pieces in the fireworks display will comprise an allegorical group of an Imperial character, and a picture of the Taj at Agra.

IT may be hoped (writes *Truth*) that the following anomaly only requires to be brought to the notice of the powers that be to be rectified. As matters now stand, a soldier actually loses money by depositing it in the regimental savings-banks while serving in India. For the year ending March 31, 1885, British troops serving in Ind a received their English pay at the rate of 1s. 8d. per rupee, or Rs. 12 for every £1; for the year 1885-86, the rate was 1s. 7½d. per rupee; and for the current financial year, 1886-87, the rate is 1s. 7d. Now, a soldier who deposited, say £1, or 12 rupees, in the regimental savings-bank in 1885, should he return to England this year, will only receive nineteen shillings on arriving home, as his savings-bank balance is transferred to England at the rate of exchange fixed for the year in which he leaves the country. He consequently loses a shilling in every pound deposited by him during that year, and sixpence in every pound deposited in the year 1885-86. This is a gross hardship.

A BULGARIAN named Michailoff has revealed to the Government the details of a conspiracy in which he was invited to take part, having been summoned to Burgas for that purpose. He states that a person named Nabokoff, formerly a captain in the Russian Army, a Montenegrin priest, some Bulgarians unknown to him, and a few Montenegrins formed a plot against the life of Prince Alexander and M. Karaveloff, the Bulgarian Premier, which was to be carried out under Nabokoff's supervision. In consequence of Michailoff's statement all the conspirators have been arrested, and are now in the hands of justice. One of the prisoners has confirmed Michailoff's account.

PARTICULARS received at Cairo from Jeddah of the recent fighting in the Yembo province of the Hejaz, state that last month two engagements were fought between the Bedaween and a battalion of Turkish troops from Jeddah, in which the former lost between three hundred and four hundred men, the Turkish loss being stated at only three or four men. The heads of eighteen Bedawee sheikhs, killed in the fighting, were placed on poles in the neighbourhood of Yembo. The Turkish force, on returning to Jeddah, brought seventeen prisoners of war, including two Shereefs, a Cadi, and various other officials, together with five Bedaween, all of whom were despatched to Mecca on the 30th of April. Various accounts are current of the cause of the fighting. Just before leaving Yembo for Jeddah the Turks inflicted severe punishment on the Bedaween by destroying their date-palms. The Yembo district is in a chronic state of revolt.

DON CARLOS, in a manifesto dated Lucerne, protests against the "usurpation" of the infant King of Spain, and affirms his resolution never to renounce his own rights, to enforce which in the most effective manner he will ever follow the path of duty. During ten years of bitter exile his heart has always been in Spain, touching demonstrations of fidelity have taught him the sublimity of Spanish constancy, and the life of their legitimate King will belong until his last breath to his adherents.

MILITARY NEWS.

AN important addition will shortly be made to the Royal Navy by the delivery from the contractors of the new steel armour-plated barbette-ship Benbow, which has been built for the Government by the Thames Ironworks Company, Blackwall. The Benbow will carry two 110-ton guns, the heaviest ordnance ever mounted on a British man-of-war.

"ATLAS" learns from India that Sir Frederick Roberts is determined, if possible, to overcome the transport difficulty. He has represented, in the strongest language, the absolute necessity of our providing ourselves with an efficient transport organisation, and in this he is strongly backed up by Lord Dufferin.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ST. QUINTIN has resigned the appointment he has held for some years in the Indian Remount Department, in order to rejoin his regiment, the 10th Hussars, on promotion.

THE promotion of Colonel Goodenough (says the *World*) to the establishment of general officers, over the heads of four senior colonels, and the summary retirement of Colonel Bedingfeld, who headed the list, have created no small amount of apprehension not only among "gunners," but throughout the service. Among the superseded are Colonel Oldershaw, just returned from a brigade command in India, where he earned golden opinions, and Colonel Close, superintendent of the Royal Carriage Factory, Woolwich, a man, presumably, of capacity, or he would not have been given a position of such trust and responsibility. It is a little hard on the service that everybody's interests should have to suffer if there happens to be a man in the field who is either directly or indirectly connected with what is familiarly known now as the "Garnet ring."

ALTHOUGH the Trafalgar (which is being rapidly advanced notwithstanding Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's proposed motion to withdraw her cost from the Navy Estimates) is the only new ship under construction at Portsmouth, the number of vessels completing and refitting at the present time is quite exceptional. The whole of the docks, basins, and jetties are occupied, and the yard presents a very busy appearance. Leaving out of account the harbour squadron, gun-boats, and torpedo-craft, there are now at Portsmouth the ships belonging to the Channel, Reserve, and training squadrons, the whole of the Indian trooping fleet (the Jumna excepted), and a great variety of new battle-ships preparing for their first commissions. The ships attached to the Channel Squadron are to be ready by the 5th of June; the Training Squadron is to be ready by the 15th of June; and the Reserve Squadron by the same date. It will put to sea this year for its annual cruise in a more efficient condition than has ever been the case before, as the ships composing it will be for the most part of modern types, though exceedingly diversified as to design. When the various squadrons are got out of hand, the Dockyard authorities will be able to push forward the completion of the new ships. These comprise three battle-ships of the Admiral class—namely, the Collingwood, Howe, and Camperdown; the Edinburgh (a second Colossus); the Imperieuse, which, having received the whole of her four 24-ton guns and auxiliary armaments on board, is practically ready for her gun trials; the Scout, Mercury, Alacrity, and Surprise, and the Cordelia and Calliope.

THE following were results of a rifle match fired at Baroda, on the 15th June 1886, between teams of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers and the 28th Regiment Bombay Infantry. Targets, position and scoring as per old regulations: 7 rounds and a sighting shot at each distance, "Martini" gives "Snider" one point at 500 yards:—

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS, "MARTINI."

Rank.	Name.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	H.P.56 Total.
Serjt	J. M. Henry	20	17	37
Corpl.	R. DeCruz	21	26	47
Lce.-Sergt.	H. Eyre	21	23	44
Corpl.	T. Critchell	22	22	44
Corpl.	C. Watson	21	18	39
Lce.-Corpl.	W. Lynn	18	13	31
Vol.	H. H. Odwell	21	20	41
	Total	144	139	283

28TH REGIMENT BOMBAY INFANTRY, "SNIDER."

Rank.	Name.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	H.P.56 Total.
Major	W. F. Hume	20	22	42
Havildar	Huskelji Israel	23	26	49
Havildar	Maiaji Towrey	22	17	39
Naik	Kristna Jugtap	24	20	44
Private	Dhaku Towrey	18	25	43
„	Gunnoo Mooslay	16	12	28
„	Tukaram Palow	18	13	31
	Add Handicap points	...	7	7
	Total	141	142	283

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 15.—The temperature has fallen quickly in the North-Western Provinces, and the barometer has risen rather rapidly in the Gangetic Doab, slightly in the adjacent parts of the Central Provinces, Bengal, parts of Burma, Madras, and the Punjaub. It has fallen slightly elsewhere. The storm is still off Orissa. The skies are overcast and rainy around head of the Bay. Winds slowly strengthening. South-east winds in most stations of the North-Western Provinces. The skies are cloudy in that province, Rajputana, Central India plateau; still generally clear in the Punjab. South West winds in Malabar Coast, Deccan and Southern Madras. The rainfall is heavy in Malabar; slight rain in the North-Western Provinces and Central India. The temperature has risen quickly in Rajputana, and fallen more or less elsewhere. Rain to-day:—Karwar, 5 inches; Mangalore, 4; Mercara, 3; Tounghoo and Cochin, 2½; Dacca, False Point, Ratnagiri, Goa, Ahmednagar, Secunderabad, Khandwa, Pachmari, Akola, Madras and Akyab, from one to 2 inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla In. cts.
Previously registered	2 93	2 16	3 40	3 85
June 16 Wednesday..	... ..	0 19	0 10	0 10
Total......	2 93	2 35	3 50	3 95

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

MR. HARRY STANLEY's Opera Bouffe and Pantomime Company have made a further addition to a *repertoire* that was already charming in its variety, namely, the Mikado, which was produced for the first time on Monday evening. There were several lapses of memory on the part of the performers, and other evidences of hasty preparation; but taking all the circumstances into consideration the performance was creditable enough. The audience showed every disposition to second the efforts of the performers, and encored over and over again some of the best numbers. The dresses, which are all new, produce an admirable effect. The scenery also had been specially prepared.

THE UNIVERSITY STUDIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—In your leading article to-day you appear to be distressed that the subject of Moral Philosophy is likely to be neglected in future in the Government Colleges, owing to the exigencies of the Educational Department. It may, therefore, be interesting to learn how many students study the subject. From inquiries made, it appears that only about 12 students in the principal colleges have thought fit to read Moral Philosophy. This fact seems to show either, that Indian students have no taste for the subject, or that, like Mr. Lewes, they regard it as mere moonshine, and consider it a waste of time to read what philosophers have written. Some people may think that they are right, when it is remembered that philosophers have dogmatized on happiness, virtue, vice, &c., since the time of Aristotle downwards, but have never, as yet, been able to arrive at any definite conclusions on these important subjects.—Yours, &c.,

June 15. OBSERVER.

THE ANIMALS AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am periodically irritated by letters appearing in one or other of the English papers, which attack the Victoria Gardens. Having a love for gardening, I go out to these public gardens, where I often find plants in bloom, which I see nowhere else. Yet people attack the Gardens, writing all manner of nonsense about them. And the poor animals fare no better. Some one goes, on a hot day perhaps, when his temper is not improved by walking in a sun which is still hot at 5-30 p.m.,—and, seeing one or other of the animals panting, he concludes that is torture! Of course, in their native jungles, with a temperature of 100° to 110°, or even 120° in the shade, the tigers, or leopards, or deer would be particularly lively! So this compassionate gentleman must rush into print and growl at the cruelty to animals! Another, probably a young student of science, who has just begun the study of natural science, finds a name which is not quite correctly spelt: and this gives an opportunity of showing to the world that *he* knows about names, or, rather, the spelling of names.

Now, I suppose that nowhere out of India would ignorance (affecting knowledge) or petulance (simulating criticism) ever dream of rushing into print. It is all this horrible hot weather, Sir, I verily believe! I went to the Gardens with some strangers some days ago, and, besides being delighted, the ladies were almost envying some of the wild beasts which have been removed without fuss to a delightfully shady nook. I went again to-day, and was amused at the petty nature of the critic in to-day's *Gazette*. I wondered whether he really wished to show off his knowledge (?), or whether it was not merely the hot weather leading to a sort of spiteful complaint. I suppose that no one could go round the Victoria Gardens with a botany book, or round the Animals or Museum, or Natural History Society, with a book on Zoology, without finding errors in spelling, or even blunders as to the name. Any one with a spark of kindly feeling, in ordinary weather, might be satisfied with triumphing over whoever might be within reach. But either a small mind or the weather demands a more public display of knowledge so profound.

I even had the temerity to ask at the Museum as to the facts recorded, and was told that the big card bearing the name of the whale had been removed some time ago, and what was complained of was a small card which had been nailed to one of the bones, and which could not be easily removed. Instead of attempting to remove it, and until the skeleton could be properly identified (one of the greatest naturalists on the Madras side, I was told, could not be positive as to the correct name), a query was put after the name. The would-be critic, in this weather, could not be expected to put the query before the public! Then as to the crow and snake story there is a considerable haziness. It was known in the Museum that a python (or this python) would not touch a crow, and the notion that the [illegible] was intended for the food of the other, was, to put it mildly, a [illegible] some one's imagination. Even in the hot weather surely kindly-natured people (if any such would take up the line of the snake-hater) might make a few inquiries before showing off their spelling or their book learning by rushing to the columns of an English newspaper.

I for one never go to the Gardens without admiring them, and I can enjoy a visit to the animals, or to the Museum either for that matter—as many others seem to do. But I suppose we need a fresh student either of Botany, or animal life, to show up our defects!—I am, &c.,

ONE WHO APPRECIATES THE GARDENS.

HIGH COURT—JUNE 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

486-81—Jefferson B and D—Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs. Vallubhoy Cassumbhoy and others—Ardesir H and P G and S.

98-85—Thakurdas, D and C—Vundrawandas Purshotumdas and another vs. Bunsidhur Gorukhram and another—M H Khan.

442-85—Ardesir and H—Cooverjee Dhunjeebhoy Patel vs. Cooverjee Lilladhur and others—Little S F and N.

383-84—Ardesir H and D—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy vs. Ahmedbhoy Hubeebbhoy and another—Jefferson B and D, and Thak D and C.

499-85—Little, S F and N—Goculdas Madhowjee vs The Mofussil Co., Ld. and others—Payne, G and S, and L S F and N.

90-85—Payne, G and S—The Hon F L Latham vs David Haem Devakar and others—Tobin and R.

393-85—Tobin and R—Doorgabai vs Rewbin Solomon—Wadia and G.

309-85—Tobin and R—Memon Currim Tarmahomed vs Khoja Rahimtoola Noormahomed, &c., Payne, G and S, and Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE JARDINE.)

For Judgment.

76-86—Hore C and B—Ameerjun Naiquin vs. L W G Rivett-Carnac and others—Little S F and N.

148-86—Tobin and R—W F Viegas vs F Leao and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

158-86—Little, S, F and N—C A Turner vs Sajun Karim—In person—Part heard.

160-86—Thakurdas, D and C—Dalichund Meghji and another vs Sewa Keroji and another.

169-86—Chalk and W—Dulputbhoy Bhagoobhoy vs Premchund Roychund.

Summary Suit.

72-86—Tobin and R—Dhana Bhaga and others vs Sadashiv Wishwanath D.

Long Causes.

85-86—Crawford and B—Sulleman Lukha vs Vulleebhoy Khanbhoy and others—M M M, J C Cama, and P G and S—Part heard.

80-86—Bomonji and H—Hormusji Bapooji Guzder vs P M de Almeida and others—Tobin and R. Part heard.

86-86—Crawford and B—Sulleman Lakha vs Valleebhoy Khanbhoy and others—M M M, J C Cama, and P G and S.

66-86—Hore, C and B—Natha Lalljee vs Dwarkadas Damodher and another—Nanu and H.

87-86—Payne, G and S—Hajee Kaderdina Rahimtoola vs Hajee Adam Seedick—Tobin and R.

91-86—In person (A pauper)—Errumma vs Jalloo Sayanna—In person.

35-86—Payne G and S.—Kessowjee Morlidhur and others vs Jeejibhai Jehangir Lam—Nanu and H.

47-86—Ardesir and H—Dewji Odhowji vs Sewji Pragji and others—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

264-83—Tyabji and D—Adhebai *alias* Cooverbai vs Cursondas Natha—Little, S F and N.—Part heard.

414-85—J C Cama—Fakirmahomed Baboon vs Rowjee Raghonath and others—P G and S B and H, and M B B.

416-85—J C Cama—Fakirmahomed Baboon vs Ameerbhai and others—P G and S B and H, and M B B.

394-84—A F Turner—Moreshwar Anundrao vs Balloo Ramdoo and others—P G and S, and Thak, D and C.

514-85—T H Pearse—(for pauper) Shaik Ahmed Kurrim Mahomed vs Hyath, Essa and others—Balkrishna and B.

114-85—In person (a pauper) Anund Heera vs Dewa Madha—T H Pearse.

362-85—Mirza, H K—Thakur Govindjee Jadowjee vs Thakur Virjee Ludha and others—Wilkin and B—Part heard.

THE PARSI CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

ON May 24, the first match of the Parsees' tour was completely spoiled by the inclement weather at Sheffield Park, near Brighton, rain preventing any play at all, and falling again the next day in sufficient quantities to make the surroundings unpleasant, without interfering with the cricket. The ground was in a dreadfully sloppy condition, and under the circumstances it was thought unfair to give any opinion of the cricket capabilities of the visiting team. They were offered the choice of batting first, but preferred putting in the home side a team got together by that enthusiastic cricketer, Lord Sheffield. The brothers Payne, who went in, put on 28 for the first wicket. W. Payne was out second at 46, and Mr. Ellis third at 67. Three batsmen were dismissed in rapid succession, until at luncheon the total was 115 for nine wickets. Subsequently Mr. Wyatt and Shaw added runs rapidly, and the innings ultimately reached 142. The successful bowlers were Mr. Khambatta, who bowls fast left-handed, Mr. Framjee (fast round arm), and M. Bhedwar (fast underhand, with a peculiar jerky delivery). The fielding under the adverse circumstances was excellent. In batting, however, the Parsees were seen to less advantage, breaking down altogether before the bowling of Huggett and Mr Greenfield, and being all disposed of for 46. On following on they did better, but it should be noticed that the home captain did not put on the successful bowlers of the first innings. The match, which was left drawn, would have been finished on May 26, but for the expressed desire of the Parsees to witness the race for the Derby at Epsom. The visitors were most hospitably entertained by Lord Sheffield. According to the *Brighton Herald* this is what constitutes Lord Sheffield's idea of a cricketers' lunch:—

Saumon au Naturel.
Dindons à la Daube. Dindons à la Bechamel.
Langues de Bœuf garnis. Jambons de York.
Poulets Rotis. Agneau Roti.
Poulets Bechamel aux petit pois. Bœuf Roti.
Croustades de Cailles. Pâtés de Gibier.
Pâtés de Foie Gras. Pâtés de Pigeonneaux.
Salades des Oeufs de Pluvier.
Salades de Homard. Les Homards. Canard d'Aylesbury.
Gelées de Vin, d'Orange, Dantzic, Maraschino, &c.
Crêmes d'Ananas, Vanille, Italian, Noyeau, &c.
Bavaroise aux Fraises. Boudins varié.
Gateau de Savoie, Genevoise, &c. Soufflés de Groseilles
Gateaux de Fromage. Boudins Suisses. Boudins Glacé.
FRUITS.—Ananas, Rasins, Fraises.
WINES.—Mumm's Vintage, 1874, Giesler, Amontillado, Chateau Margaux, Rudesheimer.

The following is the full score and analysis:—

LORD SHEFFIELD'S ELEVEN.

A. Payne, b Bhedwar	10
W. Payne, b Bhedwar	29
Mr. R. W. Ellis, c Balla, b Framjee	16
Rev. E. F. J. Greenfield, b Framjee	6
W. Humphreys, l b w, b Khambatta	7
Mr. C. N. Wyatt, not out	35
Mr. A. Harcourt, b Framjee	1
Mr. T. Cornish, st Libuwala, b Framjee	3
Hon. C. J. Coventry, l b w, b Khambatta	1
Huggett, b Khambatta	1
A. Shaw, b Patell	13
Byes, &c.	20
Total	142

THE PARSEES.

1st Inns.		2nd Inns.	
Mr. B. P. Balla, st A. Payne, b Huggett	3		
Mr. B. Baria, c W. Payne, b Greenfield	0	b Coventry	19
Mr. A. C. Major, c Ellis, b Huggett	0		
Mr. P. Dastur, c Wyatt, b Huggett	12	st A. Payne, b Humpreys	18
Dr. D. H. Patell, b Greenfield	2	not out	8
Mr. M. Framjee, b Huggett	1	b Humphreys.	0
Mr. J. M. Morenas, not out	15	not out	0
Mr. S. N. Bhedwar, b Huggett	5	b Coventry	0
Mr. D. D. Khambatta, b Humphreys	2		
Mr. G. D. Pockham, b Greenfield	1		
Mr. A. R. Libuwalla, c Ellis, b Greenfield	3		
Byes, &c.	2	Byes, &c.	8
Total	46	Total	53

ANNALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

SHEFFIELD PARK.—FIRST INNINGS.

	o.	m.	r.	w.		o.	m.	r.	w.
Patell	14 2	6	17	1	Khambatta	20	7	27	3
Framjee	32	12	47	4					

Khambatta bowled five wides.

THE PARSEES.—FIRST INNINGS.

Greenfield	28·3	14	26	4	Humphreys	5	3	6 1
Huggett	23	1	12	5				

The Indian visitors made their first appearance in the metropolis on May 27, but most unfortunate weather prevailed for their initial performance. Rain fell during the morning and caused the already sodden turf at Lord's ground to become very swampy indeed, and although it was decided to wait until afternoon before making a start, the ground was hardly fit for cricket. There was a goodly crowd of visitors awaiting admission at two o'clock, but it was some hours later before the gates were opened, and half-past three before play was attempted. A strong team was chosen to oppose the Parsees, comprising as it did W. G. Grace, I. D. Walker, and other well-known players, and therefore it was not to be wondered at that a high score was made by the home club. To their credit be it said, however, the Parsees, (says the *Sportsman*) who must have found it very cold after their own country, played remarkably well, and on a dry wicket would have doubtless made a much better show than was possible under the circumstances. In the matter of bowling one or two of their number were very good, Major being credited with all the five wickets which fell during the afternoon. Play commenced at twenty-five minutes to four, Grace and Walker being the first pair of batsmen, the attacking party consisting of D. N. Patell, medium underhand, and M. Framjee, the latter delivering a good length ball. The ground was very soft and soon began to cut up, but runs were made at a fast pace, although the Parsees fielded very smartly. Grace twice drove Framjee into the refreshment pavilion, the boundary on that side being extremely limited. Half-an-hour's play was sufficient to accumulate 20 runs, and at 30 a change was tried, Bhedwar relieving Patell. The new bowler's style was very peculiar—a kind of underhand jerk—but he got a lot of pace on the ball. There being no perceptible check in the run-getting, a change (left round-arm) was tried in place of Framjee, but without effect, as, after nearly an hour's play, the total reached 80, a rather hard chance of a catch, by Walker being missed at that stage. At the end of an hour 90 appeared on the telegraph-board, and this was followed fifteen minutes later by the century. Both batsmen were again missed in the field, but at 119 Walker was clean bowled by Major, who had just gone on at the pavilion end. Ross was next associated with Grace, and the game progressed merrily until the score reached 128, when the Gloucestershire Champion gave a chance to Balla at long off, which the latter promptly accepted. Russell followed in, but run-getting was much slower, and although the sodden wicket was dead against his bowling, Major had the good fortune to get rid of both batsmen for moderate totals. Hargreaves was sent back by the same bowler without scoring, and then a stand was made by Robertson and Lindsay, the score rising to 200 without further loss, when stumps were drawn for the day. The boundary on the tavern side only counted three in consequence of the wickets being pitched very low down the ground. Therefore, in considering the figures of the chief scorers, it must be remembered that the 3's were boundary hits, and the 4's hits that pitched out of the playing arena. W. G. Grace scored two 4's, ten 3's, a 2, and 25 singles; and I. D. Walker a 4, five 3's, eight 2's, and singles. The bowling of D. H. Patell, fast underhand, seemed erratic, but not altogether easy; Framjee has an easy delivery, and bowls fast round-arm at a good pace; but S. N. Bhedwar (underhand with a curious action) and D. T. Khambatta (left-hand medium pace) did not make much impression. At the end of the day's play the score was:—

M.C.C.

W. G. Grace, c Balla, b Major	65	W. Lindsay, not out	20
I. D. Walker, b Major	51	J. Robertson, not out	19
H. Ross, b Major	14	B 4, l b 3, w 2	9
J. S. Russel, b Major	22		
R. G. Hargreaves, b Major	0	Total	200

Umpires—Price and Wheeler.

Next day the match was continued at 20 minutes to twelve, the not outs—Robertson 19, and Lindsay 20—being opposed by Framjee and Major. Lindsay was missed at cover point off Framjee's bowling from the first ball, and when the score was 219 Robertson was bowled for 28. Nine runs later Bulpitt was caught at mid-off, and then at twelve o'clock rain stopped the play for half an hour. When the game was continued the score was hit up to 254 by Wellman and Lindsay, at which point Patel took the ball from Major. The bowlers changed ends, but still the scoring continued, and at 284 Khambatta took the ball from Patel, and Bhedwar relieved Framjee at 290. Just at half-past one the 300 went up, and soon afterwards the innings closed for 313, Bhedwar bowling both Lindsay and Wellman. The old Surrey man made a capital display of batting, his 74 being the highest innings of his side, and including a number of fine hits. The interval for luncheon was taken, and at twenty minutes to three the Parsees commenced their batting essay. Their form was fair as shown by the opening players, Messrs. Dastur and Baria. The bowling was shared by Messrs. Grace and Robertson. The ground was very dead from the effects of the previous rain, but, of course, the water had soaked down somewhat. A lot of clouds were flying about, and the day was by no means genial; nevertheless, some 200 or 300 spectators gathered in front of the tavern, and the Parsees were being heartily applauded for whatever they were doing. The score was 10 for three wickets. A later report dated from the cricket ground at a quarter to five said:—Except for Mr. Morenas, the Parsees made no stand against the excellent bowling of Messrs. Grace and Robertson on the dead wicket. The start was not a very bad one, but after the first pair were out at seven the only thing to record was the hitting of Mr. Morenas, who made some boundaries for three, and the dismissal of his various partners. In the end, the whole side were out for 24, Mr. Grace taking seven wickets for 18 runs, and Mr. Robertson three for four runs. In a minority of 290 the Parsees followed on at ten minutes past four. This time the M.C.C. treated them more leniently, putting on two other bowlers, Mr. I. D. Walker, with lobbs, and Mr. Bulpitt. The first wicket fell at three, Mr. Khambatta being easily caught at mid-on. The game requires no detailed description, as the batting was altogether inferior, and five wickets are down for 13—a miserable exhibition, even allowing for the difficulties of the ground. At ten minutes to six the Parsees were beaten by an innings and 224 runs. As this conclusion was reached just before the departure of the mail we are unable to give the details of the score.

THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

THE DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

THE House of Commons was again crowded in every part on Friday, May 21. Honourable members came down in full strength, not because they were tempted to be present by the promise of any exceptional brilliancy in the discussion (for they knew that most of the lions of debate were reserving themselves), but because the knowledge had been spread abroad that a strong and combined effort would probably be made by the opponents of the Home Rule Bill—Conservaties, followers of Lord Hartington, and followers of Mr. Chamberlain—to induce the Prime Ministes to put a speedy end to mere profitless parliamentary controversy and allow a division to be taken on the second reading. Not that there was any hope, even among the most sanguine, that Mr. Gladstone would permit an early vote to be taken—the fact that he and his supporters are straining every nerve to coerce the Liberal opponents of the Bill into a frightened acceptance of it was too well known, and all were aware that time was required to give effect to the various intimidating influences at work; but there was a not unnatural curiosity to see to what further wiles and manœuvres the Premier would descend to gain his ends; and this curiosity had abundant satisfaction before the sitting was an hour old. But before Mr. Gladstone could be questioned, the Secretary for War managed to extract a little fun out of the Primrose League by describing it, in the course of an answer to a question, "if he might judge from the relation of the two colours," as an association "somewhat similar to that of the Orange Society, only more sickly and effeminate." This was read to the House from a large page of manuscript, which testified to the laborious way in which Mr. Campbell-Bonnerman polishes up his jokes.

The debate on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill was reopened for the fifth night of its progress by Mr. Justin MacCarthy, in the amiable spirit and gentle subdued strains which are habitual to him and which cause one to wonder how he ever became a Parnellite, seeing that he has none of the distinguishing marks of the party. The honourable gentleman bantered Mr. Chamberlain with ancient jokes in a quiet way, and was by turns literary and historical, as he usually is. He had the greatest confidence that an Irish Parliament was within a measurable distance now that the Prime Minister had taken up the subject, and bade the opponents of the Bill, in what was for him an astoundingly beligerent strain, "do their worst;" though his voice, the while, was gentle as a sucking dove. Mr. Finlay followed, with what proved to be the most powerful speech of the night, and as a Scotch Liberal he attracted the Bill with a closely reasoned argument extending to nearly an hour in length, which left the measure without a leg to stand on. His speech gave great uneasiness to the Prime Minister, who occasionally interrupted, and was throughout in a condition of suppressed excitement. The propositions on which Mr. Finlay's argument was constructed were five in number: that the principles of the Bill cannot be satisfactorily embodied in any measure; that the Bill has no element of finality, and will only open the door to agitation for fresh concessions; that it will reduce Ireland to the position of a tributary without a voice as to the police, or put in a permanent minority under the majority in the south; and that the Bill cannot possibly pass unless it is to be followed by a Land Purchase Bill repugnant to all Radicals. He denied that the Liberal opponents of the Bill were seceders from the Liberal party, and declared, amid loud cheers that the real enemies of that party were those who "seem to be bent on conveying to the mind of the country the impression that the rank-and-file of the party is made up of men who are ready to vote for anything at the word of command."

Mr. Serjeant Simon supported the Bill in a somewhat lachrymose vein, and denounced the Union as the source of all Ireland's grievances. Mr. Xavier O'Brien announced that he had come to Parliament to make a treaty of peace, in which he showed a highly commendable spirit of forgiveness, as, according to his own confession, he was once "sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered." Lord Kilcoursie spoke for the Bill from the Treasury bench, and gave, as the "result of his reading of Liberal traditions" that it was the duty of Liberals to "change their opinions and policy as often as circumstances might require"—a rule of beautiful elasticity which commended itself to many supporters of the Government, who cheered it as a direct road to "find salvation." Mr. MacIver's speech was especially interesting, as it is no secret that the honourable gentleman was one of the few supporters of Mr. Chamberlain who it was hoped might be detached from his leader and brought back to the true faith in Mr. Gladstone. But Mr. MacIver soon made it clear that he is not to be counted among the possible supporters of the Bill in its present shape. Mr. MacIver is one of the members who have been brought under the operation of the Ministerial screw; and the manly way in which he resented this application of coercion and defied his persecutors produced a considerable effect upon the House. "It is said," he remarked, "that we are playing the Tory game. Well, possibly it is difficult for some people to realize that there are men who are prepared to act as seems right to them without regard to possible consequences. We are told that we are breaking up the Liberal party, and that we shall learn that when we face our constituents. Well, some of us have faced our constituents, and are not dissatisfied with the result. We are told that we shall have to fight Ministerial candidates at the next election. I do not think we shall, and I very much wonder where they will come from. I would suggest that those who talk in this way should look to their own seats before they attack ours; and I assure them that it will take them all their time."

One of the remarkable speeches of the night was that of Mr. Rathbone—remarkable in a sense which the honourable member probably never intended, but which was remarkable enough for all that; for from beginning to end Mr. Rathbone declined to give the House any idea as to whether he was for the Bill or against it, and a more skilful exhibition of the difficult art of "sitting on a rail" was surely never exhibited. Sir Roper Lethbridge opposed the Bill and combated the reports which were so industriously circulated against him at the general election that he was flirting with the Parnellites; and Mr. Childers offered up a dreary oration of a kind with which he has frequently sent the House to sleep, to show that he became a Home Ruler five or six years ago, and that Pitt's six reasons for the Union can no longer be urged in its favour.

A night's debate is seldom without a thoroughly amusing speech, and on this occasion Major Saunderson made fun for the House. He described the Home Rule party as "without form and void before the advent of Mr. Parnell;" but Mr. Parnell had now achieved a position in which he could say to the Government, "Unless you do this, or unless you do that, out you go to-morrow." Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's famous remark to Mr. Mundella—"Ah! you have discovered it, have you? I found salvation long ago!"—reminded him, in mental attitude, of the "swimmer in deep water, who got safe upon a mud-bank and shook himself clear of all his former convictions." He poked fun at Mr. O'Brien for now speaking so flatteringly of Mr. Gladstone seeing that only in September last he wrote of him that he was "a widewake statesman, just turned out of office with a Crimes Act in his pocket," and was "congratulating himself on his goodness in coercing, plundering and depopulating Ireland." The speech of Mr. Childers he described as "a rhetorical Sahara without an oasis;" and of Sir Thomas Esmonde, the Parnellite member for South Dublin, he said: "It is true the honourable member is a landlord; but that is the very reason why he was not elected until it was proved to demonstration that an ancestor of his was hanged in 1798." Major Saunderson, bearing in mind the number of Parnellite members sent from Ireland, maintained that he had "eighty-five reasons against the Bill;" but when he declared that the eighty-five were "paid by America" a tremendous storm broke out. The Irish party shouted "False! false!" and there was a terrible uproar in the midst of which Mr. W. O'Brien rose to exclaim with great excitement, "The honourable member is stating that which he knows to be false!" The Speaker interposed and called both members to order. Lord Randolph Churchill demanded that Mr. O'Brien should be made to withdraw his words and apologize for them; but the Speaker seeing some fault on both sides, and acting with great discretion, succeeded in securing withdrawals from both honourable gentlemen without leaving the victory to either. Mr. Picton wound up the debate for the night with a speech in favour of the Bill, and on the motion of Lord Lymington, the debate was adjourned.

On Tuesday the resumption of the Home Rule debate was brought about with unexpected celerity. When a private Bill so certain to provoke discussion among the Parnellites as the Belfast Main Drainage Bill had been set down for consideration at the beginning of the evening, and when so staunch a supporter of the Government as Mr. Labouchere had undertaken to move the Derby Day adjournment, it is hardly uncharitable to suppose that those who were responsible for these arrangements had no strong desire to see the Home Rule debate brought on at an early hour. But, fortunately, a good deal of notice had been taken of the fact that the debate would probably be crowded out; and so many comments had been made on the evident desire of the Government to prolong the debate beyond all reasonable limits that it was found to be necessary, in the interests of her Majesty's Ministers, to avoid increasing the scandal. It was discovered, therefore, when the House of Commons met, that the consideration of the Belfast private Bill had been mysteriously removed from the evening's programme, and though the motion for adjourning over Derby Day had to be proceeded with, it is a remarkable fact never within the last twenty years has the annual motion been disposed of so rapidly, for very little more than twenty minutes sufficed to complete the discussion and bring about the division.

Lord Lymington, who, by moving the adjournment on Friday night, had earned the right to reopen the Home Rule debate, narrowly escaped missing his chance. As soon as the division on the adjournment was over, the Clerk read the first order of the day, and then there was an awkward pause. Lord Lymington was nowhere to be found. He had been present in the House while Mr. Labouchere's motion was under discussion, but, probably not expecting that any early demand would be made upon him, he had not secured a seat on any of the benches, and was discovered sitting with a resigned humility upon the gangway steps, embracing his knees. But with the division he had disappeared, and there was no sign of him anywhere. There was just a moment or two of anxiety. Nobody else was prepared at a moment's notice to rush into the debate, and there was for a moment a dread of collapse. Happily, the Speaker was patience itself, and though half a minute probably elapsed after the calling out of the first order without any attempt being made to resume the debate, Lord Lymington was at last observed struggling through the doorway out of the breath and panting. The noble lord advanced into the House at something very like a sharp trot. Members kindly made way for him, and he got to the middle of the front bench below the gangway. But the position did not suit him. Like older and more prominent politicians, he wanted a corner place; and by a series of strategic movements he worked his way up to the gangway-end of the bench, and then began his speech in breathless gasps. In a little while he completely recovered himself; and when his breath was thoroughly restored he found himself equal to a speech of three-quarters of an hour's length, which was mainly devoted to a financial examination of the subject, with the view of showing that an Irish Parliament, under the conditions imposed by the Bill, would be unable to find credit, and therefore unable to develop those trading and industrial improvements which Lord Lymington believed to be far more essential to the prosperity and contentment of Ireland than any legislative enactments.

The Attorney-General, who followed, was, as usual, more emotional than argumentative; and, though he spent one hour and a quarter in placing his views before the House, he did not advance the case of the Government very much. By persistence in the theory that Lord Salisbury has only twenty years of coercion to offer by way of an alternative policy, he received the cheers of the Irish party, which were also given to him when he described Lord Hartington's policy with a certain literary neatness as consisting of "homœopathic doses of local Government, administered during intervals of good behaviour." But this was the honourable and learned gentleman's sole attempt at epigrammatic smartness; and he hardened the hearts of the Liberal opponents of the Bill when he declared, in reference to the demand that the services of the Irish members should be retained at Westminster, that "the only concession which would conciliate the Opposition on that point was a concession which would destroy the Bill." He appealed to discontented Liberals to support the second reading of the Bill, even if their views were so irreconcileable with the Bill again upon details in Committee; but it [illegible] be said that persuasion of this sort did not prove very effective. He bantered the Loyalists with some humour upon their heroic attitude, and cruelly reminded them that they were just as heroic over the Disestablishment of the Irish Church without producing any serious results; and when, rising to a higher strain, he grew rhetorical and protested against the attempt to import religious bitterness into the controversy, his earnestness led him into a not uncommon but very amusing slip of the tongue, as he warned the House against the evil consequences of "flaming the fan" of religious discord— a slip at which the House was good-natured enough not to laugh.

Mr. Westlake, as a Radical, opposed the Bill; and though his speech was a particularly dry legal argument, lasting for nearly an hour, it was sufficiently powerful to produce a very considerable effect upon the Prime Minister and the Chief Secretary for Ireland, who not only jumped up separately every now and then to crush him with some correction or explanation, but at times even jumped up together to overwhelm him—a task, however, in which they gained no conspicuous success. A dreary hour and more of Mr. Flynn, who supported the Bill from the Parnellite point of view, succeeded and kept the House empty till ten o'clock; and then there was half an hour or so of Mr. Fenwick, who rioted in indifference to law and lawyers. Then Mr. Trevelyan made a speech for an hour, which will be more effective to read than it was to listen to. Though the speech had strength and ability, it was by no means telling to the ear. He could not vote for the Bill of the Government because of certain grave objections he entertained which had been stated over and over again in the course of debate, but which had never been replied to from the Treasury Bench; and in support of this contention he was compelled, despite his constitutional amiability, to say unkind things of the speeches both of Mr. Childers and of Mr. Bryce. But one feature of this speech was the clear and unequivocal denial which he extorted from Mr. Parnell, that that honourable gentleman had ever said in America or elsewhere anything like the passage which has been so often imputed to him. "We will never rest until we destroy the last link that binds Ireland to England." It was quite refreshing to hear Mr. Parnell describe this sentence as "a calumny," and afterwards, when Mr. Trevelyan confessed that he had culled it from the *Irish World*, to hear Mr. Healy denouncing that organ. Mr. Trevelyan ended his speech with a declaration which must have warmed the hearts of the Ministerialists. He owned that he "could not vote for the Bill in its present shape;" but he owned also that it "might easily be put into a shape in which he could vote for it." All he wanted was that the preservation of law and order should not be left to the new Irish Executive, for then it would not be necessary to pass the Land Purchase Bill, which under any other circumstances must inevitably follow, and to which he had the most rooted objection.

Mr. Healy brought the debate to a close for the night by a characteristic speech, which, in spite of a studied moderation of tone adhered to at times in the most exemplary spirit, would break out at odd moments into fierce bludgeonings of opponents in his well-known style. Mr. Healy was full of effusive gratitude to and appreciation of Mr. Gladstone; but the enemies of the Bill incurred his dire resentment. Mr. Trevelyan's past experience in Irish affairs he described as a record of "failure and desertion," and, commenting on the absence of any complete plan from the right honourable gentleman, and on his failure to say what it was he wished to omit from the Government Bill he asked "which of the seven sacraments does he want to leave out? which of the "Ten Commandments would he re-edit?" Mr. Trevelyan's plan was "absolutely bottomless, just like Mr. Chamberlain's." Even if the present Irish members were "a thoroughly bad lot, and wholly unregenerate," was Ireland to be "condemned for all eternity" because of the misdeeds of one generation of her representatives? But those members were as conscientious and honest as any other party in the House. "Compare them," he cried, amid a burst of laughter, "with the loyal minority!" Mr. Trevelyan's prophecy of the failure of the Bill he met with the remark, "You cannot argue with a prophet; you can only disbelieve him!" When he declared that "Home Rule was originally started by the Orangemen," Mr. Johnston rose to contradict him; and this led to the sudden retort: "Great latitude must be allowed to the honourable gentleman just now; but when we meet him in the field we shall have to take sterner measures!" Of Lord Hartington he spoke highly for honesty and straightforwardness; and he went on, with a withering glance at the vacant seat of Mr. Chamberlain, "he, at all events, has not endeavoured to stab the Prime Minister with a blade lubricated with compliment; he has attacked him in front, and not from behind!" When Mr. Healy had finished, the debate was adjourned on the motion of Mr. Rigby.

THE LIBERAL SECEDERS.

Lord Hartington presided on Saturday, May 22, over a largely attended meeting of the Liberal Unionist Committee to form a counter Liberal Association which, as Lord Hartington explained, would give definite shape, strength, and efficiency to the opinion of that large section of the Liberal party which was opposed to the establishment of a separate Parliament for Ireland. The fight, he said, would soon be transferred to constituencies where they intended to carry on the contest with the same vigour as they had in Parliament. Mr. Goschen, who proposed the resolution which defined the constitution of the association pointed out the way in which Liberal Unionists could assist in the work of organization. Mr. Rylands said that what was going on in the House of Commons should make them more determined than ever to resist the crushing of independent opinion. He declared that the Government were adopting means for prolonging the debate not in the hope of altering opinion, but for the purpose of bringing pressure to bear upon individual members. The Duke of Argyll in moving the appointment of a general committee, spoke at some length on the character of the scheme which the Prime Minister had produced. He characterized it as an absurdity, and he was certain that if the vote in the House of Commons were to be taken on the merits of the Bill ten men would not be found to support it. He had watched with some anxiety to see whether personal government could be carried to such an extent that no rebellion would be raised in the House of Commons, and it was with immense relief that he saw a man of intellect and independence like Lord Hartington ready to raise the standard and that a large and influential body of supporters had gathered round it. He trusted that a proposal so insidious and so dangerous would not survive the opposition that had been so courageously raised and so ably conducted. Mr. Cropper, late member for Kendal, seconded the appointment of the committee, and the resolution was carried unanimously. In proposing a vote of thanks of Lord Hartington for his independent action in this matter, Lord Derby said he considered that the crisis was the gravest and most dangerous which had occurred within his time, and that the difficulties were not of their seeking. They had been forced upon Liberals by the Government, and they had to defend themselves. He cordially approved of the steps which had been taken by the association to meet the crisis. Every man who wished to preserve the integrity of the empire and the supremacy of Parliament would, he was sure, be prepared either by his influence or by his speaking or by writing or by money to assist in the enterprise in which they were engaged.

MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

Addressing, at the Foreign Office on May 27, those members of the Liberal party "who are desirous, while retaining full freedom on all the particulars of the Irish Government Bill, to vote in favour of the establishment of a legislative body in Dublin for the management of the affairs specifically and exclusively Irish," Mr. Gladstone referred first to the "clearing of the air" since the outspoken declarations of Lord Salisbury and Lord Hartington. He then said that what the Government desired was to establish by a vote on the second reading of the Government of Ireland Bill the principle of the measure, which was the establishment in Ireland of a legislative body with the conduct of Irish, as distinguished from imperial affairs. The responsibility of proceeding to the adoption of such a principle, he said, was enormous, and he could not conceive anything so deplorable as the position of the Government, which after having proposed such a principle, showed the slightest wavering from it either in the shape of recession from the assertion of it in bulk, or in the shape of being parties to emasculating that principle and converting it into a mockery, a delusion, and a snare, which is intended to be a great and a substantial offering for the future peace and happiness of Ireland. He argued that members who did not altogether agree with the Bill might still vote for the second reading and see to amendment in Committee. That course, he said, would be in accordance with the spirit of parliamentary rules. He also repudiated the idea that voting for the second reading of the Bill would bind a member to vote for the Land Purchase Bill. "I am aware," he continued, "that there are certain points the full discussion of which must be reserved for the House of Commons; but there are several points which many gentlemen of the party feel as touching their own position and as possibly bearing on their own intentions in regard to the second reading of the Bill. I think, in regard to all these points, it is right that I should, without entering into argument upon them, state the position in the view of the Government, in order to afford you such assistance as I can." In prohibiting the endowment of religious bodies, the Government gave a pledge from which it would be impossible to recede. As to the supremacy of the Imperial Legislature, Mr. Gladstone said—

That is a question which mixes itself up so intimately with strictly legal doctrines when we come to close quarters with it that I speak with some hesitation and reserve, and I do not profess to give you members of the Government holding legal office or conversant with the law are in a condition to give. But I venture to give this very strong expression of opinion—that I am deeply convinced that, while there are great and real difficulties in many parts of this subject, there is no difficulty whatever, when the matter is looked at dispassionately and calmly, in this question of supremacy. You may consider this question of supremacy as a question of power in the abstract, or you may consider it with respect to the use to be made of that power and the moral obligation which attaches to that use. Now that distinction is fundamental; for I believe it to be beyond all doubt and question that the Imperial Legislature is absolutely what is called omnipotent. It has been the doctrine of every writer on the Constitution; it was illustrated by Delolme in the familiar saying, "Parliament can do everything except convert a man into a woman," or I suppose *vice versa*. But I believe there is another thing which is equally beyond the power of Parliament and that is to divest itself of its powers. And why is it in the nature of things impossible for it to divest itself of its powers? Because its powers are not its own, because they are the powers of the nation, because the powers of the nation, received from the nation, are nevertheless in their exercise entirely summed up in the Parliament and can be used only by the hands of the Parliament; but, Parliament not being their original owner and master, cannot give them away. It does not signify what you enact. Your power of repealing the enactment, even if you gave it all away, is exactly the same as for the enactment. And undoubtedly Parliament can do this.

As to the question of taxation, which touches the root of the question about the retention of Irish members for certain purposes, Mr. Gladstone continued:—

I have heard it suggested that Ireland should maintain for her representatives a title to be heard upon imperial and reserved matters. I should say that "imperial and reserved" are substantial equivalents for the purpose of any statement of this kind. I may be permitted to quote two or three words of what I said in regard to this suggestion. I said, "That end, we say distinctly, is a good end, and the means for attaining it we regard with favour." It was a fact that at that moment no plan had been placed before us. It was also a fact that we had not seen our way into the interior of the question so far as to be able to say, "There is a plan." I have stated certain conditions which are in our view essential. First of all, that we should not on any consideration interfere with the liberty of the Irish legislative body, or be parties to any provisions that would introduce anarchy and confusion into the Imperial Parliament. Subject to these conditions, we were prepared to consider the question. The warm interest which has been shown in the subject has led us further to consider and examine that question. The principle we regard as sound, and we have now arrived at the conclusion that a plan can be formed for applying it in a practicable and reasonable shape. That portion of the subject stands now upon exactly the same footing with what I said with respect to taxation. That is to say, if it be the will of the House, we are ready as in the case of taxation, so here also, to undertake the responsibility at the proper time of making a proposal upon the subject such as we think will meet all the conditions of the case. That proposal, of course, will entail some further change in the construction of the clauses, and the practical effect will be that it will certainly be necessary to reconstruct those clauses of the Bill, particularly the 24th, and, in a secondary degree, the 39th—those clauses of the Bill which concern the relations of the Irish peers and the Irish representatives of the Imperial Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone proceeded to say that after the second reading of the Bill was affirmed no further steps would be taken for passing the measure through its remaining stages in the present session. Two courses would then be open to the Government—to keep the Bill alive and proceed with the clauses in the autumn; or to wind up the session at an early date, and to summon Parliament at an early day for a fresh session, when the Bill would be reintroduced with the necessary amendments—and he thought the latter course would be best adapted to secure the passing of the measure. Considerable discussion followed Mr. Gladstone's speech.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, May 28, 1886.)

Admiralty, 25th May, 1886.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 17th Feb, 1886—Staff Engr W E Pilcher has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Engr in H M's Fleet.

Admiralty, 26th May, 1886.

Engr G Harding has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engr in H M's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 1st April, 1881—Inspr Genl of Hospitals and Fleets J D Macdonald, MD, FRS, has been placed on the Retired List.

INDIAN ART AT THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

The *Times* publishes a second article on Indian art at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. The writer, who is understood to be Sir George Birdwood, says in regard to the Bombay exhibits.—

Passing to Bombay, we find several cases of the beautiful embossed silver work of Cutch, some of which is perfect. But, generally, the collection shows signs of having been prepared in haste for the Exhibition. The presence of a bowl of the characteristic Burmese shape and decoration is a portent of the possible degradation of the historical silver plate of Cutch by an admixture of utterly unassimilable foreign elements. There succeed several more cases of brass and coppergods and sacrificial utensils, and of domestic bowls and dishes, from Poonah, Nassick, and Baroda, among which we would particularize a beautifully engraved brass bowl, No. 1,017—"flower pot" it is labelled—from Poonah; and pierced brass windows from Ahmedabad, copied from the famous old stone windows of that celebrated polytechnical Indian city. We must also specially notice a huge beaten copper jar wrought by the pupils of the Bombay School of Art from a design suggested to Mr. Griffiths by the ancient fresco paintings of Ajanta. The decorative art of these paintings is aboriginal Dravidian, and more allied to the arts of Buddhistic Nepaul, Ceylon, Burmah, and China and Japan, than anything which exists as a living art in the Bombay Presidency at present. The style of this jar, therefore, is now alien to Western India; but so successful has Mr. Griffiths been in adopting it, that it is sure to be revived at once, and universally applied to what will be known in the future as the characteristic beaten copper work of the town and island of Bombay. This jar is in fact the masterpiece of all the Indian art ware in the Exhibition, and it pertinently illustrates how genius is able to instantaneously assimilate and naturalize a foreign, or, equally, an anachronal art. The only really good jewelery from Bombay is the court jewelry lent by the Maharajah of Bhownugger, and it is of the purest native style. Its religious symbolism will not escape the close observer. Nothing in India is made for mere ornament, and everything has a distinct use, and always a religious significance. The jewelry is all strictly prophylactic, protecting the wearer, or the member of the body on which it is worn, from some evil; and it has been contended that all jewelry throughout the world has originated in this faith, and not in a love of finery imputed to man in his savage condition. The bracelets and anklets covered with bells are called *chaurasi* (literally 84), and this is the name also given to bullock and elephant clothes bordered with bells or similar ornaments and to a hall of many pillars, whether less or more than 84, and also to a group of villages, similar to the English county group of "the hundred." The number refers to the "84 constellations" of the heavens, made up arbitrarily by multiplying number of "the seven planets" known to the ancients by that of "the 12 signs" of the zodiac. Professor Max Müller very convincingly argues that the Hindus knew nothing of the solar zodiac until after the invasion of Alexander the Great because all the references to it in Sanskrit literature are subsequent to the date of that event, and the Hindoo astronomer Varamahira, who died A.D. 587, gives them their actual Greek names—in Sanskrit spelling, of course. But the real point to be determined is the period during which the *chaurasi*, or number 84, came to be regarded as a sacred symbol in India. Judging from the extreme partiality of the Buddhists and Jainas for this number, and the remarkable presence of figures of the signs of the solar zodiac in the decorative arts of Further India which are the arts imported into those countries with the Buddhism of ancient India, the use of which signs is now altogether unknown in purely Hindu ornament even in Southern India, the probability is that the Hindus first became familiarized with the Chaldean solar zodiac and the mystic significance of the *chaurasi* in the course of the great trade which existed during the whole period of the vitality of Buddhism in India, and of which Buddhism indeed, Christianity and Mahomedanism, were direct results. And as the Vedas make constant reference to the number 7, the sanctity of which, like that of the number 84, and ultimately of the number 360 (30+12), rests on an astronomical basis—that is emphatically on a Chaldean basis—the Hindus may not impossibly have had some vague, indirect knowledge of the primitive Akkadian solar zodiac even from comparatively early Vedic times.

The jewelry from Aden in the Bombay Court, the visitor will notice is all of silver. No orthodox Mahomedan will wear ornaments, *i.e*, talismans and amulets of gold the reason given being that they are forbidden as is the fact, by Mahomed. But the prejudice in favour of silver probably refers back to the archaic time when the worship of the moon god Sin or Harki, to whom silver was sacred, was predominant in the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates, and before it was superseded by that of the sun god Baal or Bel, to whom gold was sacred. Semitic monotheism, the exclusive worship of El or Allah, arose out of the worship of the sun god Baal, and, therefore, not only the Jews, but all the monotheistic Semites, according to this hypothesis, ought to have adopted the use of gold; and the continued and exclusive use of silver in Peninsular Arabia must be attributed to the predominating influence of Chaldean commerce in Southern Asia. It overwhelmed Arabia with silver and so the Arabians kept to its use and, as the successor to the Chaldeans in the trade and navigation of the Indian Ocean, made silver the chief instrument of commercial exchange, as it remains to this day throughout the East. One of the Arabian neck ornaments has fixed in the front of it a gold sequin bearing the image of the Virgin and Child. In this case the prejudice against gold has been overcome by the potency attributed to his Venetian coin as a talisman—*i, e.*, "magical image," and the neck ornament to which it is soldered is a palpable amulet *i, e.*, a thing "carried" (compare *hamal*, a carrier).

We have already done full justice to the superb and stone carving from Bombay, and we must pass by the minor art wares from this Presidency, the carved horn work from Rutnagherry and Sawantwarree, the embossed leather of Ahmedabad, embossed the painted and lacquered toys from Surat, Gondal, Sawantwarree, and Bhownugger, the clay figures from Poonah, the paintings from Cutch, the lacquered boxes from Scinde, and the sandalwood and inlaid boxes from Bombay, Surat, and Ahmedabad; and also the bullock trap, with its state trappings, sent by the Maharajah of Bhownuggur, and the smaller one sent by the Guicowar of Baroda, with its strange mixture of the most superbly chased silver mountings and mother-of-pearl and coloured lacquering, copied, apparently, from some Nottingham tray. After the wood carving, the real attraction of the Bombay Court—and it is the same through all the courts—is in the textile fabrics. The chintzes from Cutch are magnificent, if it be allowable thus to qualify merely stamped cottons. They are distinguished by extremely bold, and even hard, drawn yellow and blue and red floral scrolls on a black or very dark red ground. The Kaira chintzes are similar in type. The Baroda chintzes are very minutely patterned. The Nawanagar chintzes, if so they may be classed, are of the Bandana type, and the Badana turban, with gold wrought ends, No. 3, 042, from this district, is a superb example of its leading manufacture. The chintzes from Hala, in Scinde, are of the Rajput ana type. The chintzes from Hyderabad, in Scinde, are closely spotted all over a white ground with highly conventionalized red flowers. Scinde also sends a number of the strangely chequered blue and white and other parti-coloured cloths for which it is well known. Very interesting red, white and green chequered quilts, quilted in the process of weaving, are shown from Kaira. Superb silk and gold-brocaded cottons have been sent from Yeola, Bijapore, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Kaira, Cutch, Townagar, Gondal, and Scinde, consisting of women's robes (*sarees*) and bodices (*chowlees*) and men's waist cloths (*dhotees*) and turbans. The climax of the Bombay textile fabrics, however, is reached in the gorgeous silks, brocaded with gold and silver, and coloured silks known as "kincobs," and so named because the precious metal woven into them is likely to "scratch" the wearer. We would draw the visitor's notice particularly to the Ahmedabad kincobs, Nos. 3,201, 3,206, and 3,221, and to the Surat kincob 3,240. These kincobs or camocas are worked at Ahmedabad and elsewhere in India with the same ornamentation without change from generation to generation. A favourite Ahmedabad type is a woman's robe, each end of which represents a "Paradise," set with four pots of "The Tree of Life," blooming in each pot within an aureole of cone-shaped outline, derived from the lotus bud, the whole wrought in silks of gayest colours on a stiff ground of sunny gold. The four-square "Paradise" is bounded by a border of white and red lotus flowers, blooming on an angularly undulating lotus stalk, along each side of which passes a procession of parrakeets wrought in red and green with the most archaic conventionality, but every one a living creature, and rejoicing aloud in the unclouded sunshine of its life. There is no mistaking the voice of their joy, which is the distinctive note of all the decorative art of India. The body of this kincob is of tawny crimson striped with burnished gold, of and diapered between the bright golden stripes with alternate lotus cones and flowers of dulled gold, and nothing grander in colouring can be imagined than the glow of such a costly tissue against the warm olive complexion of high-caste Indian women as it waves around them while they walk, and ripples in gold about their dainty feet, a study worthy of some Lombard master's canvas. Embroideries are contributed by Ahmedabad, Surat, and Scinde, all more or less European in style. The Cutch embroideries alone are indigenous in character, and the petticoat No. 3,741, embroidered all over in the *phulkari*, *i. e.*, flowerwork style, is exceedingly chaste and effective. From Baroda there is one of the embroidered bags used when telling the beads in the worship of Siva, and it is remarkable on account of its being wrought with aniline-dyed silks, which ceremonially pollute it, and render it unfit for use by a strict Hindoo. There is a fine example from Ahmedabad of pure native embroidery on leather.

The carpets consist of native cotton *durrees* from Dharwar, Tannah, Ahmedabad, and Hyderabad, in Scinde, of a few woollen pile carpets from Hyderabad, Kurrachee, and Shikarpore, and of some excellently fabricated woollen pile carpets from the Tannah gaol, one copied, and in harmonious colouring, from Mr. Vincent Robinson's work on "Oriental Carpets," another of Persian pattern rendered in a prevailing turmeric yellow tone, which is praiseworthy in every way except that it has no local character whatever and five others, of mongrel designs and crude, harsh colouring which can only be described as vile. Except a little of the black polished pottery of Puttun, in the Baroda State, all the pottery from Bombay consists of the two distinct types originated by Mr. George Terry, of the School of Art—viz., that imitated from the glazed blue and white, and green and brown, and purple and brown pottery of Scinde, and that ornamented with designs adopted from the Ajanta Cave paintings.

There is finally an interesting case of native blown glass, closely resembling the old Venetian glass from Kapadnauj, in the Kaira district.

The Bombay Court is in special charge of Mr. A. R. Supte. As a native of Western India, his instinctive knowledge of the art manufactures of his presidency is such as no European can acquire even during a lifelong study, and it will be found invaluable to those seeking information on the subject for practical application.

The Central Provinces, which are naturally taken with Bombay, send some noble chintzes from Chanda, dark red, ornamented with geometrical or highly conventionalized floral patterns in white. From Burhampore there is a brocaded muslin of a lovely red colour, diapered with gold, 45 yards long, and so fine that it could be crumpled up in one's hand. This city also furnishes a most glorious kincob, of the same lovely red as the muslin, diapered in gold with deep ends of heavy gold, wrought in silks of every hue, with a floral ornamentation, all the buds and blossoms of which, as Mahomed said of the flowers of Paradise, are Allelujas, and the Indian weaver, and wearer also, intend that they should be in their highest meaning to the "praise of God."

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

The report of the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company states that during the six months ended March 31 there was a diminution of traffic, affecting the freight revenue at the rate of upwards of 100,000*l.* per annum, the prospect of making up this deficiency during the remainder of the current year being at present entirely wanting. The passenger receipts during the same period were not diminished, but remained stationary at the same point as last year, while there was a certain amount of transport employment obtainable, which assisted the general revenue. The directors recommend an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable, tax-free, on and after June 10.

ROHILKUND AND KUMAON RAILWAY.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company (Limited) was held on May 24 at the City Terminus Hotel. Major-General J. S. Trevor, C. S. I., who presided, said that in recommending a dividend of 1½ per cent., free of income-tax, for the half-year on the paid-up capital, the directors had gone as far as they ought, to, or perhaps a shade further, having regard to the earnings of the company. On the whole, however, he thought they were safe in making this recommendation, and if there were any error it would be very trifling and could be easily adjusted. The rupee had been taken at 1s. 6*d.*, but it was worthy now not much more than 1s. 5¼*d.* Since the publication of the report they had received an answer from the Government, who, in reply to the points placed before them by the company, stated that they hoped the delay in the audit of the accounts would not occur again. As regarded the stoppage of the traffic on the hill road up to Naini Tal, the Government explained that it could not be depended on to be kept open all the year round, as the soil was very treacherous on the hill roads in the Himalayas. The Government also said that they were ready to meet them in a liberal manner with regard to any suggested improvement in their position, but they did not wish at present to give the company a guarantee or to extend their operations. That was in reply to their request that the Government would take steps to simplify their management by giving them a guarantee or extending their operations so as to embrace the whole system of the metre gauge from Lucknow to Bareilly and Kathgodam. For the present they must rest with these assurances from the Government. There had been no delay in the settlement of the last accounts. As regarded the hill road, they had written out to their agent to watch most carefully the working of the cart and tonga service on that road during the current season, and if it could not be conducted without loss, either to reduce the expenditure or to stop the service altogether. They had also asked the agent to call the attention of the Government some points respecting which they considered that their contract bore heavily on the company. He believed that the negotiations for giving the company a guarantee would be resumed before long. For the fourteen weeks ended April 10 their traffic had increased by rather more than 25 per cent., as compared with the corresponding period of last year; and that expansion had really been greater than was apparent, because last year they obtained a considerable revenue for the carriage of their own materials. Traders were beginning to settle on their line in considerable numbers, and everything bade fair for a prosperous future, when the road to Ranikhet was completed. Their agent had telegraphed on Saturday that he expected their gross earnings for the current half-year would be Rs. 1,40,000 and that, after paying expenses, there would remain Rs. 65,000, available for dividend. It took 3,720*l.* to give a 2 per cent. dividend for the half-year, and he thought they might safely assume that the Rs. 65,000 would give them somewhat more than that rate. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report and the declaration of the dividend recommended. Mr. D. T. Robertson seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, and the retiring directors and auditors were afterwards re-elected.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST MR. GARSTIN.

On Friday last, Mr. Willie Grant, instructed by Messrs. Branson and Branson, applied before Colonel Macdonald Smith, at the Egmore Presidency Magistrates' Court, on behalf of Mr. P. Kotaisawmy Thevar, Sub-Division Zemindar of Ramnad, for a summons to issue against Mr. Garstin, Second Member of the Board of Revenue, on a charge of defamation. His Worship has made the following order; "The complainant, Mr. Pereasawmy Kotaisawmy Thevar charges Mr. Garstin with defaming him by reducing to writing a statement made to him by the Zemindar of Guntamanaickanur, in which that Zemindar deposed that Mr. P. Kotaisawmy Thevar bribed Mr. Crole, the late Collector of Madura, and that Mr. Crole wrote to complainant, who thereupon wrote to the Zemindar of Bodinayakanur to give Mr. Garstin a beating, and publishing it by reading it to Mr. Whiteside and Mr. Sewart, and communicating it to the police, and it is believed also to H. E. the Governor and the Hon'ble H. E. Sullivan. The complainant states that he obtained this knowledge through the reports of the Garstin-Dacoity case in the newspapers also, that he believes Mr. Garstin read the statement over to Mr. Whiteside and Mr. Sewart, with the object of defaming him. To make out a *primâ facie* case entitling the complainant to a summons, he must first prove a want of good faith on Mr. Garstin's part. From the newspaper reports, it is clear that Mr. Garstin reduced to writing the statement of the Guntamanaickanur Zemindar for the purpose of noting certainly the evidence the Zemindar could give relative to the dacoity committed on Mr. Garstin, To prevent the Zemindar going back from the statement made by him, Mr. Garstin appears to have read it out in all good faith before Mr. Whiteside and Mr. Sewart. This statement was clearly recorded by Mr. Garstin in his own interests, as sufferer by the dacoity, and in the interests of public justice—and to forward those interests he very properly sent a copy of the statement to the police. The whole of this action appears to me to have been done in perfect good faith, and with all due care and attention. The complainant, both in his information and deposition before me alleges neither express malice between himself and Mr. Garstin nor facts that would *primâ facie* raise any suggestion of a want of good faith. On the contrary, he affirms 'I am not in a position to explain why Mr. Garstin should defame me in this way.' Taking this view of the case I refuse to grant the application for a summons."—*Mail.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, June 15.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·545
Temperature of the Air	87·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·1
Dew Point	77·7
Relative humidity of Air	·731
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	91·7
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	82·8
General Directions of Wind*	W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	189
Fall of Rain*	0·00
Total fall during month	1·96
" " year	2·93

* From midnight to midnight.

TEAS.—The best are those of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Gold Medal), and they take the highest place at the Calcutta Tea Sales.—PHILLIPS & Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE PORTUGUESE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The marriage of the Crown Prince of Portugal with the Princess Marie Amelie of Orleans was celebrated in the Church of San Domingo, Lisbon, on May 12. The Princess Amelie, accompanied by the other members of the Orleans family, proceded direct from the Palace of Nossa Senhora das Necessidades to the church, escorted by Prince Alphonso, second son of the King. The procession was of a most imposing character. Twelve of the oldest Marquesses of the Portuguese peerage supported the canopy erected at the entrance to the church for the reception of the King and Queen. The Crown Prince received the Princess Amelie at the church door. As soon as the royal pair had advanced to the altar, the Patriarch of Lisbon formally asked the consent of the King and Queen of Portugal and of the Comte and Comtesse de Paris to the marriage, and then, in accordance with the usual custom, placed the rings on the fingers of the bride and bridegroom. Mass was then celebrated, at which the Princess communicated. At the moment when the Patriarch pronounced the benediction, the guns in the forts and on the the war-vessels in the Tagus fired salutes, and peals were rung by the bells of all the churches in the capital. The Patriarch then proceeded to intone a "Te Deum," which was performed by the royal choir and orchestra. The ceremony being concluded the Patriarch conducted the newly married pair to the door of the church, followed by the King and Queen, the Duke of Aosta, Prince George of Wales, Duke Ferdinand of Coburgh and his children, and the Princes of the Orleans family. The royal party immediately re-entered their carriages and drove to the Belem Palace, the route being lined with troops. Immense crowds filled the streets and loudly cheered the Duke and Duchess of Braganza and the members of the royal family. Queen Victoria was represented at the marriage by Prince George of Wales.

A DISTINGUISHED RECRUIT FOR THEOSOPHY.

The Theosophists have gained a distinguished recruit. A writer in an American paper says:—Dr. Elliott Coues, of Washington, has been making a great stir in certain circles in New York by his lectures upon theosophy. Dr. Coues is the President of the Washington branch of theosophists in this country. He is one of the best known of the scientists who have been connected with the Smithsonian Institution since its foundation. Although he is a comparatively young man, he is an acknowledged authority upon the subject of ornithology. Prof. Agassiz, before his death, paid him the compliment of saying that he was the best informed scientist upon that subject in this country. He first acquired his reputation in this branch of study while holding the position of surgeon in the United States army. He obtained through political influence a detail of service at Washington. For four or five years he occupied a desk in one of the quiet nooks of the Smithsonian. He was not upon the pay-rolls of that Institution, but he had full command of its resources for study, and he was assisted by its influence in the publication of his works. After a time some army friends became jealous of the reputation that he was making and suggested to the War Department that the surgeon was on fancy duty at Washington and that he was being unduly favored. He was ordered to join his regiment in New Mexico. This was a great blow to him, as he was obliged to give up his studies and quiet life at the capital. He did go West for a short time, but he soon after resigned and became his own master. Since that time he has made more and more of a reputation in literature and in the field of scientific research. The fact that he has become a convert to any system of mysticism is more surprising to his intimate friends than even to those who are merely familiar with his scientific and literary work. He has nearly all his life been a materialist. For several years he was a pronounced advocate of agnosticism. Few understand the means employed to convert the doctor, and he is silent upon that subject. He is one of the best-known figures in Washington society, or rather has been. He goes out now very little, and appears to be thoroughly satisfied with the joys of the new life found by him in the study and practice of theosophy. He is quite tall. Five years ago he was considered one of the handsomest men in Washington. He is a regular featured blond, with clear blue eyes, a good complexion and the air and grace of a man of the world. The lower part of his face a few years ago was ornamented with a neatly trimmed blond beard and a trimly twisted yellow mustache. He used to be elaborately careful in his dress, and had a most gallant reputation among the ladies, who were fond of many admirers. To-day his dress is careless, his trim beard has grown to almost patriarchical length, his clear blue eye now has a dreamy look of mysticism, the gaze of an opium-eater. He has for years been an incessant smoker of cigarettes. Both of his long, lean hands are stained yellow on the inside with the juice of cigarettes. Two years ago he visited Europe. During that time he was received by all of the prominent scientific people in London, Paris and Berlin. Huxley and others made quite a social lion of him during his London stay. The doctor's developement as a theosophist did not become generally known among his friends until he returned from this European trip. About a year ago he became actively identified with the organized theosophists. To-day he appears to be one of the most contented of men. If his belief is a delusion it is a most happy one for him, for it consoles him for the loss of society and old friends. His conversion to this doctrine of mysticism, does not appear to have affected his standing as a scientific man. His writings are still in demand as they were, before it became known that he had departed from all orthodox paths. I saw the doctor the other day and asked him if it was true that he had said that he could project his spirit from his body, and that he could appear to people at a distant place while his real body was in another. He said that this was true. He said further that the ability of experts in theosophy to project their astral bodies had become so well established that it was no longer a question for discussion. The doctor said, with a great deal of emphasis, that there was a perfect revolution of public sentiment now going on upon this subject, and with that in view he wished to place a certain prophecy upon the record. "Mark this," said he, within one year's time there will be a perfect mad rush of people to the front seeking to claim the originating of this doctrine. I know that it is not now considered a sound or reasonable doctrine and that people who believe in it are generally regarded as cranks. But you will see within the time I have mentioned an entire change in public opinion upon this subject." Dr. Coues follows the example of all of the theosophists by declining to talk very much upon the subject of his belief or his experiments. He says that he his satisfied and that at the present time the public is not educated up to the standard of appreciating the theosophists' doctrine. He and his fellow-experts occupy at the present such a superior plane that all of the rest of humanity appear very small and misguided. What may be the opinions of the people who dwell in this lower plane regarding the select few, who dwell in the upper plane is a matter of supreme indifference to the latter. Dr. Coues refused to discuss the experiments which have been made by experts in projecting their astral bodies. Perhaps the questions were irreverent from the standard of theosophy. The possibilities of theosophy should not escape the attention of newspaper proprietors. A first-class expert would be very useful in a newspaper office. With his physical body anchored in a first-class office he could project his astral body with great advantage into those mysterious conferences of politicians, thieving Aldermen, political magnates and Wall street speculators. The reports of an astral body, if it can roam at will through locked doors and solid walls, would make very sensational reading. This is an unworked field for even the most enterprising of American newspapers. Doubtless, Dr. Coues could obtain for himself a very handsome position if he should call at the office of *The World* to-morrow and demonstrate by actual proof a tenth part of the extraordinary claims that are made concerning his expert ability. It is further claimed that he has reached the height of spiritual developement which he now enjoys only through several years of sinless living and upward striving The fact that this formerly gay, easy-going materialistic man of the world has been able to pass through such a period as that may be regarded as much more of a miracle than what his theosophical friends claim for him. At any rate he represents one of the most peculiar types of eccentric thinkers at Washington. His scientific position has given to him a notoriety which would not have been created if he had been a plain, ordinary man labouring under an ordinary delusion.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, May 28, 1886.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 28th May, 1886.

Royal Artillery, Col C E Oldershaw, C B, retires on retired pay, with an annuity, and the honorary rank of Major-Genl.

Lieut-Col and Col W H Graham retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major-Genl.

Major A B Stopford, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice T Mayhew, placed on the Seconded List, for service in the Ord Dept in India.

Capt L W Parsons, from the Seconded List, to be Captain, vice J R Foster, seconded for instruction at the Artillery College.

Lieut F B Lecky, to be Capt, vice J L Fixott, seconded for service in the Ord Dept in India.

Lieut C F Blane to be Capt vice J de W Lardner-Clarke, seconded for service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Forces.

Lieut H H Rogers to be Capt upon the Seconded List.

Lieut C B Watkins to be Capt, vice F H J Birch, seconded for service with the Punjaub Frontier Force.

Lieut C W M Lane, from half-pay, to be Lieut, vice M Walker, seconded for service with the Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieut E T Young has been seconded for instruction at the Artillery College.

Lieut A H W Dod has been seconded for instruction at the Artillery College.

Half-pay, Major and Brevet Lieut-Col C Crosthwaite, from the Royal Artillery, to be Lieut-Col.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

NEW RUSSIAN IRONCLAD.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writing on May 17 says, to-morrow will be a great day in the annals of the Russian navy. One of the large new ironclads built at Sebastopol will be launched, doubtless in presence of the Czar, who arrived there at the end of last week. From certain information forwarded to the Admiralty of a Continental Power, and of which I happen to be in possession, it is clear that for a long time to come England will have little to fear from the maritime strength of Russia, and can contemplate with indifference the construction of many more Muscovite invincibles of the same pattern as that which will leave the dock to-morrow. The good ship Tchesnia is a six-gun corvette of about 10,000 tons, each of her guns being from thirty-eight to forty tons. The scantling is light, and the rivetting indifferent. To judge of the steel employed, it would be necessary to see it undergo a breaking and bending test. It is of South Russian manufacture, and apparently good. The backing is in larch of questionable durability. The forgings of her stem and stern posts are sound. The brackets for her twin screws are in cast steel, and were made in England. They attempted repeatedly to make them in Russia, but could not succeed. The flanges of the screw brackets have been considerably weakened by the fastenings that have been adopted. As she has no masts, she will roll uneasily unless her centre of gravity be placed unusually high. The guns are heavy, and it is not known when they will be ready. The speed will be about sixteen knots an hour. Her coal carrying power is small, though that is not a matter of much importance for the Black Sea. The coal used is the anthracite of the Donitz which is clean and smokeless. It is, however, destructive to the furnace bars, and therefore difficult to manage when full speed is required for any length of time.

A second ironclad of similar tonnage, the Sinope, will take nearly eighteen months to complete and unavoidable delays may occur. The armour plates are not all to hand, and only a few of them are yet fixed. They may last a few years, but will rapidly deteriorate. Six gunboats are to be built. The keel of one and part of another are in progress. A few torpedo-boats are in commission, and some are undergoing repairs. Opinion is divided as to the advisability of restoring Sebastopol as a military port. It is the only place free of ice in winter, but is more exposed to attack than Nicolaieff. The new graving dock, which will admit the largest ironclad at present existing, has been constructed on the site of the old dock. The new ships are being built in the harbour, not far from where the English blew up the docks during the Crimean war. This is scarcely a good augury, particulary for sailors, who are, as a rule, superstitious.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Essex, 1,675 tons, Captain H Langley, sails to-day for London with a general cargo.

The s s Athens, 1,493 tons, Captain W R Robertson, sailed yesterday for Catania and Messina with a general cargo.

The Rubattino S N Co's s s Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain E Pizzerello, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa (21st May), in ballast.

The B I S N Co's s s Malda, 1,269 tons, Captain H Hewett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (23rd May), with a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Vorwarts 1,547 tons, Captain P P Andrianich, sails to-day for Trieste, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr T Hill, Miss H Hill, Mrs Illicos, Mr and Mrs Steiner, Mr M Kohler and 6 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Arcot, 1,149 tons, Captain W Parsonage, sails to-day for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Hill, Captain Cooke Collis, 1 engineer, Mr Marotcerao and 63 deck.

The s s Ajax, 1,524 tons, Captain J Riley, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Shanghai (2nd May), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Stewart, Mr Stewart, Mr Ritchie, Mr Hayden, Mr Young, Dr Crick, Captain Mestaby, and 12 German sailors.

The Anchor Line s s Arabia, 2,314 tons, Captain J Laird, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Glasgow (12th May), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Andrews, Mrs Salaman and 2 children, three Misses Stevens, Miss Moyle, Mr Smith, Mr Webb, Rev Scott and Miss Mitchell.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

16th June.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Mascotte	2113	G. Haig	Beyts and Craig.
„ Amphitrite.	2486	B. Geleich	A. H. Lloyd's S. N. & Co.
„ Essex	1675	Longley	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Paris	2662	Dechaille	McCulloch & Co.
„ R.Rubattino	3044	C. G. Merello	Rubattino & Co.
„ Hankow	2331	W. McKenzie	James Mackintosh.
„ Athens	1493	Robertson	James Mackintosh.
„ Niagara	2014	W. Gill	Killick, Nixon & Co.
Ship C. Chief	1749	J. S. Tupman	Wallace & Co.
S.S. Cassins	1791	Rix	Beyts, Craig & Co.
„ Olympia	1654	E. R. Caro	W.&A. Graham&Co.
„ Stella	1574	Partridge	Cursetjee & Eduljee,
„ Lalpoora	2139	J. Smith	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Zambesi	1534	F. Cole	P. & O. Co.
„ Sorrento	1775	J. T. Rogers	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Cathay	1851	J. P. Hassall	P. & O. Co.
„ Assam	1597	W. J. Nantes	P. & O. Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Assam (s)	Nantes	Venice, May 27.
	Ajax (s)	Riley	Shanghai, May 2.
	Arabia (s)	Laird	Glasgow, May 12.
16	Bormida (s)	Pizzerello	Genoa, May 21.
	Malda (s)	Hewett	Calcutta, May 23.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
16	Kilwa (s)	Macherness	Karachi and Persian Gulf.
	Simoom (s)	Pole	Port Said.
	Dragoman (s)	Rose	Naples and Genoa.
	Athens (s)	Robertson	Catania & Messina.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Vorwarts, for Trieste, &c.
„ Essex, for London.
„ Arcot, for Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Stella, for Dunkirk.
„ Bormida, for China, &c.
„ Arabia, for Marseilles, &c., via Karachi.
„ Assyria, for Karachi and Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
11	Star of Italy	Shaw	Mauritius, May 22.
12	Pemba (s)	Stuart	Singapore, May 28.
	Sirsa (s)	Whittard	Bombay, May 20.
	Arratoon Apcar (s)	Mactavish	Hongkong, May 28.
	Busheer (s)	Johnston	Rangoon, June 5.

DEPARTURES.

June 11.—Steamers Goalpara, Mahratta and Nepaul, Barques Hindostan and Sophia Joahim.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—June 13.

Slater, Capt, Bo R A, from leave, from Poona.

June 14.

Ogilvie, Surgn-Major, Bo I M S, on leave, from Poona.

June 15.

Stedman, Col, Bl 23rd Pioneers, from furlough, from England.

Law, Major, Bo 61st Regt, en route to England on promotion, from Poona.

June 16.

Hayman, Surgn, Med Staff, on duty, from England.

Departures.—June 16.

Ogilvie, Surgn-Major, Bo I M S, on leave, to Poona.

Pitt, Col, Bo R A, on leave, to Coonoor.

Frith, Capt, Bo R A, on leave to Poona.

de Vismes de Ponthieu, Lt, Bo, 10th B L I, on duty, to Bhuj.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 17th June 1886.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to the Mounted Rifles:—Vols J J Benson, W Hopper, A McLaggan, F A Reddie, F Ward, G R Johnston, C L Webber, H C Wright, T S Baker, and W D Graham.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage th weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORADYNE, and which is admitted by the rofession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Cheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of th eextraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhoea and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhoea, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's hemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
Russel-street, Bloomsbury.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR DISORDERS OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

PHOPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION whether involving the cerebral or special centres is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesioa*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PEREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and hieghtens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS

are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so *safely or effectually*, Syrups and all liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following ombinations are largely prescribed:—

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate.

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER
PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE &
STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE, as also in all cases of MALNUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVER WORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

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AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

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PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

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NOTICES.

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NOTICES.

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LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

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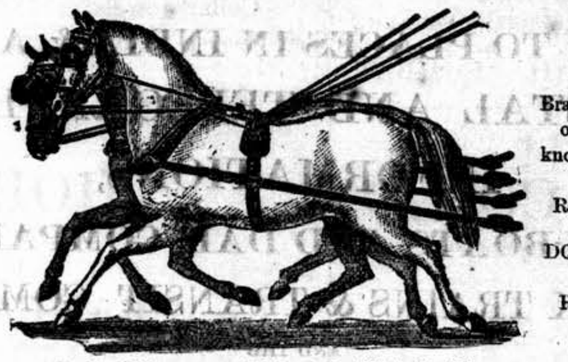

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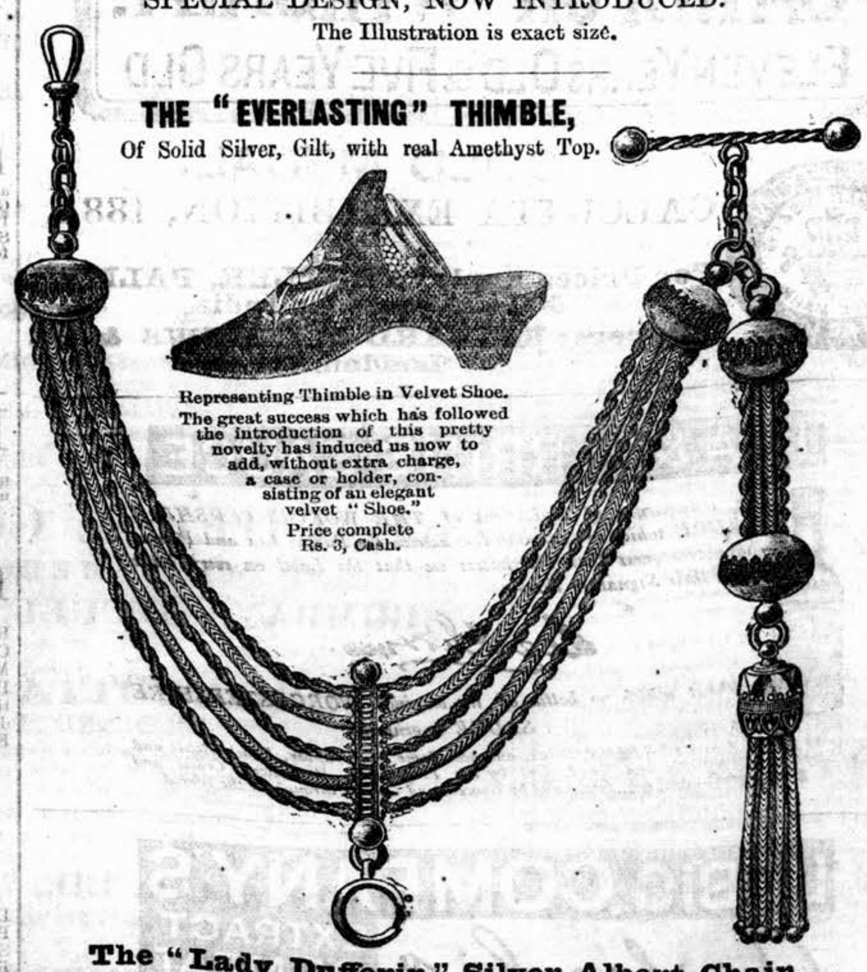

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